THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$ 8.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870. NO. 83.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant, should be without it.
TERMS
Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Address,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.
PROPRIETORS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

THERE are five American dentists at Berlin, and two at Dresden.

THE new penal code of the North German Confederation contains no fewer than thirteen penalties.

THEY say in Paris that Rochefort receives every day at the St. Pelagie prison upward of two hundred letters.

THE Empress Eugenie has abandoned her project to pass the months of May and June at the Island of Madeira.

THEODORE WACHTEL, the greatest of German tenors, is now starring it in Glasgow, where he receives £125 for each performance.

GEORGE SAND will probably be elected member of the French Academy. Nearly one half of the members are said to have promised to vote for her.

THE quarrel between Marshal MacMahon and his wife has been amicably settled. The suit for separation from bed and board has been withdrawn.

EMILE OLLIVIER, the French Prime Minister, who is known to be a very good violinist, has one of the best collections of valuable Cremonese violins in France.

THEODORA MUHLBACH and Claro Pearl, both talented young German actresses, are coming to the United States. The former, a daughter of Louisa Muhlbach, will appear on the English stage.

M. DELAUNAY, the successor of Leverrier, as director of the Imperial Observatory in Paris, was for years the most bitter enemy of his distinguished predecessor had among the *savants* of the French capital.

OLD Moscheles, the pianist and composer, tutor of Mendelssohn, Thalberg, and so many other eminent pianists, and Director of the Leipzig Conservatory, died recently in that city at the age of seventy-six.

OFFENBACH gave a dinner in Paris the other day to his actors and actresses in costume. They all looked upon the wine when it was red, and other things, and Offenbach insisted upon making a speech in German which nobody understood.

THEY say in Paris that old General Changarnier, one of the most determined adversaries of Louis Napoleon at the time of the *coup d'etat*, has now decided to support the Empire, and that, in consequence, an important military command will be conferred upon him.

THE French Prince Imperial is said to display positive ability only in one thing, and that is, in performing juvenile *roles* at the parlor theatricals in the Tuileries. The Empress has entirely withdrawn from the amateur stage, on which, by the way, she always cut a very sorry figure.

IT is believed in the military circles of France that the Emperor will at length bestow a Marshal's *baton* on General Montauban, Count de Palikao. The General is one of the oldest and best officers in the French army, and but for his bad personal character would long since have been invited to the Tuileries.

THE Fire Brigade of St. Petersburg includes a Chief, 18 *Maitres de Pompes*, 15 under them, 51 non-commissioned officers, 940 firemen, a ferrier, with two assistants, an engineer, and 378 horses; in addition to these, there is the Fire Brigade attached to the Imperial Palace, comprising two officers, six non commissioned officers and 100 men—total, 1,136 men and 378 horses.

DON JUAN VIARDOT GARCIA, the celebrated cantatrice, who withdrew from the operatic stage about twenty years, has made her appearance again in her old favorite *roles*. Her voice, although not quite as strong as it was during her youth, is said to still possess extraordinary charms and sweetness. Her new *debut* took place at Weimar, as Orpheus in Gluck's opera of that name.

IT is related of the late Prince Henri de Bourbon that last summer, while he was at the Hotel Baden-Baden, ex-Queen Isabella said to her son, "Ask your uncle always to be your friend and protector." The Prince thereupon took the boy on his knee and gave him a lecture on the good qualities which he ought to cultivate. When he had finished the ex Queen burst into tears, and cried out "In other words, try to be all that your mother is not."

HAHNEMANN, the founder of the Homeopathic school, was one day consulted by a wealthy English Lord. The doctor listened patiently to him. He then took a small vial, opened it and held it under the Lord's nose. "Smell! Well, you are cured." The Lord asked in surprise, "How much do I owe you?" "Thousand francs," was the reply. The Lord immediately pulled out a bank note and held it under the doctor's nose. "Smell! Well, you are paid!"

BEFORE King Louis the Second, of Bavaria, consented to accept the resignation of his Prime Minister, Prince Hohenlohe Schillingsfuerst, he conferred on him the highest decoration of St. Hubert's order—a decoration, the highest in order, the gift of the King of Bavaria, gives Prince Hohenlohe the right to sit at the royal table, next to the Princes of the royal house, who hate the ex-Prime Minister intensely, they are much exasperated at their royal brother, cousin and nephew.

NOTHING shows better the revolution which has taken place in France than the completion of the three extra Commissions sitting by Ministerial appointment. Some of the most inveterate adversaries of Baron Haussmann and the Imperial system are on the Municipal Commission. Odilon Barrot is President of that on Decentralization, and old Guizot presides in that on Superior Education. Guillaume Guizot, Leonor de Lavergne, Prevost Paradol, Lefevre Pontalis, Remusat, Laboulaye and the Marc Girardin, all of them noted anti Imperialists, are also members of these committees.

THE Duke de Nemours, the eldest son or King Louis Phillippe, and now a gray haired old gentleman, has gone to Vienna for the purpose of meeting there the Comte de Chambord, the Legitimist pretender to the throne of France, and trying to bring about a reconciliation between him and the house of Orleans. It is said that the Orleans Princes are very anxious to return to France, and that they have resolved to apply to the Emperor Napoleon the Third for permission to go back to Paris, if the Count de Chambord will join them in such an application. Another object of the Duke's journey to Vienna is reported to be his desire to find a suitable husband for his daughter, the Princess Marguerite, who is now in her twenty fifth year, and who accompanies him on his trip to the Austrian capital.

FROM the first of January, 1860, till the first of January, 1865, the following capital sentences were passed in the States of the North German Confederation: In Prussia, 161, of which 26 were carried into execution; in Hanover 30 criminals were sentenced to death, and 6 of them were executed; in the kingdom of Saxony, 15 sentences of death and 2 executions; in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, 2 sentences and no executions; in the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 5 sentences and 2 executions; in the Grand-Duchy of Saxe, 4 sentences and 2 executions; in Brunswick, 1 sentence and no execution; in Saxe Meiningen, 3 sentences and 1 execution; in Saxe-Altenburg, 1 sentence and 1 execution; in Saxe-Coburg, 2 sentences and no execution; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, 1 sentence and 1 execution; Reuss, 1 sentence and 1 execution; Hamburg, 2 sentences and 2 executions. Total, 228 sentences and 44 executions.

THE following is the treatment to which fallen women are submitted at the female prison of St. Lazare, near Paris: They are at first, after arriving at the prison, washed and bathed, and have to exchange their filthy clothes for the rather repulsive looking prison uniform, which conceals even the beauty of very handsome women. They are then numbered and taken to a cell in the lowest tier of the prison; in that cell they are left alone for eight days, and they receive no visitors except that of the matron, who brings them their food, and the prison almoner, who exhorts them every day for half an hour, and, if they are able to read, leaves them a few tracts to peruse. During these eight days they receive little food—in the morning a cup of milk and a slice of bread; at noon bean soup and a slice of bread, and for supper the same food as for breakfast. This treatment breaks most of the girls, and, at the expiration of the eight days, they are, with few exceptions, so penitent that they will gladly do anything the prison authorities ask them to do. The truly penitent ones are then brought into the second-class cells, where they receive better food than below—coffee in the morning, at noon a slice of meat to their soup, and soup and bread in the evening. For ten hours they have to work with the other second class prisoners in the *Salle des Travaux*, under the surveillance of matrons. Conversation is strictly prohibited, but the matrons read to them from moral and instructive books. Twice a day they are marched down to the court yard, where they promenade in the military step—a very curious spectacle indeed. At the slightest infraction of the prison discipline they are sent down again to the lower cells, or, in cases of gross disobedience, put for hours into revolving cages. Those who behave remarkably well are sent to No. 1 cells, but are allowed all day the freedom of the prison, and they have only to perform light house work. It is said very few of the prisoners remain for a long time in the third class cells, and that fully one half of them, after being released from St. Lazare, do not return to their former vicious life, but become useful and respectable members of society.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Chinese John Smith is Ah Gee.

BURLINGTON, Vt., is sending lumber to New Zealand.

HOMŒOPATHIC cure for hydrophobia—Bark.—*Punchinello*.

A RESIDENT of Kentucky is 115 years old. He is an orphan.

"JAPANESE rabbit" is a San Francisco dainty. It is baked rat.

CINCINNATI and St. Louis are getting up buffalo parties for summer sport.

A CINCINNATI incendiary barricaded the doors of a dwelling house before he set fire to it.

GEORGE SAND, not content with becoming an editress, aspires to become an Academician.

THE Rhode Island Legislature has postponed the Prohibitory Liquor law to the next session.

A VERMONT dog chews tobacco. He is probably one of the breed formerly known as turnspits.

CONSTANT MAYER returns next month. He has sent a study of his "Maud Muller" to the French Exhibition.

CALIFORNIA is to have a centennial in June. Father Junipero Serra settled there just one hundred years ago.

WHAT costume ought to remind a lady of her washerwoman? Why, her lawn dress, to be sure.—*Com. Bulletin*.

A PRISONER in Dubuque spoiled a $3 necktie in hanging himself, when there was plenty of rope in his bedstead.

THE Chinese officials at Formosa offer $200 reward for the head of an English camphor merchant. Cheap enough.

AN English estate that has been in chancery ninety-eight years has at length been awarded to a lucky type-setter.

THERE is a gas company in a New England village which declares a "semi-annual dividend" once in seven years.

AMERICAN visitors at the Tuileries Chapel complain of the boisterous manner in which the Emperor blows his nose.

THE plan of establishing a Russian university in Siberia is again considered. Enough students have already been sent to stock one.

A NEPHEW of Chief Justice Marshall is said to be begging in the streets of Macon, Ga. It only remains to be added that he begs well.

A NEGRO woman in Virginia made herself a widow by killing her husband with a flatiron as he lay peacefully sleeping on Monday morning.

SEVERAL officers of the Royal Artillery and also of other British regiments now in Canada, were proceeding to England in the City of Boston.

A PORTLAND paper reports that a gentleman is soon to become a member of a Massachusetts family "through the consanguinity of marriage."

"WHO's got the measles?" was the insulting remark howled at the Prince of Wales from the gallery of the Globe Theatre the other night.

APROPOS of Dana's suit against the Chicago *Republican*, the *Times* of that city is reminded of the saying—"Sue a beggar and catch a—parasite."

A PHILADELPHIA paper speaks of the Border Raid bill as a slimy dragon, and rejoices that the monster was slain in the Pennsylvania House on Wednesday.

THE mother of a colored family in Georgia locked up her baby and went to school. The house and the infant burned up while she was reciting her primer.

FIFTY THREE brutal men have, during the past twelve months, learned that the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was not organized in vain.

A BOSTON paper publishes a column on Leigh Hunt. It does not mention Gen. Grant, although he once turned his columns on a Lee hunt and brought down the game.

THE Senate Finance Committee's bill to re-enact the income tax is likely to receive a very warm reception when it comes up for debate, with chances about even on it.

"KEEP it, my good fellow, was what the Prince of Wales said to a railway porter who told him he had left his watch on the seat of the carriage. He thought it was April 1.

OUGHT a raw recruit who has never learned to use a pen be ordered to "right face" by his superior officer before the sergeant has taught him to "form a line?"—*Com. Bulletin*.

MR. BERGH stopped a Broadway stage the other day because one of its horses was afflicted with acute laminitis and navicular thitis. But the horse was worth only five dollars.

THE Toronto *Leader* can't see that Eyre committed at wrong at all. He waited, it says, "for over five minutes" for signals of distress from the *Oneida*, but saw and heard none.

FATHER HYACINTHE stuck the posters advertising his own paper on the pillars of the various chapels in Paris, a privilege accorded only to the Emperor's speeches and the Bishops pastorals.

A DUBUQUE husband went to Indiana to secure a divorce from his trusting wife, but the chills and fevers shook him into his right mind, and he went back repentant to ask forgiveness.

A WONDERFUL exhibition at a Vermont fair was a frying pan that came over in the Mayflower. That is nothing to what we shall have here in a few days—May flowers themselves.

A CINCINNATI lady created an excitement the other morning, by claiming to have been robbed of $6,000 by two men who came up into her room in a balloon. She proved to be slightly balloonatic.

AN English resident of Philadelphia suggests that the British people and Englishmen in this country raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men loat by the sinking of the *Oneida*.

AN octogenarian of Chicago tried to poison his daughter and two grand children by putting deadly nightshade into the potatoes. They call this a "dreadful attempt at notoriety," in Chicago.

ONE day last week the Prince of Wales hunted with the Earl of Macclesfield's hounds, dined with Lord Sydney, and went to a dance at the Duke of Marlborough's in the evening. Hard work; but Lent is a season of penance.—*Tomahawk*.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Appropriation Bill Vetoed—Minority Reports in Contested Election Cases—Revision of Judiciary System—Exciting Executive Session—Col. McFarland Rejected as Soldiers' Orphans Superintendent—Temperance Option Bill Squelched—Thanks to Minister Curtin—Mr. White Nominated as Speaker by the Republicans. HOUSE: Treasury Bill Passed as Amended—Police Bill Postponed—Appropriation Bill Amended and Sent Back to the Governor.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, April 6, 1870.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED AND VETOED.

The appropriation bill, as agreed to by both houses, went to the Governor this morning and was returned to the House about half-past twelve o'clock, with his objections, to the effect that the bill did not provide for vouchers from persons embraced in the bill.

Mr. DAVIS, in the House, immediately introduced the old bill *de novo*, with an amendment meeting the Governor's objection, which passed finally and was sent to the Senate.

SENATE.

MINORITY REPORTS.

Mr. RANDALL, on the part of the minority of the Diamond-Watt Committee, submitted a lengthy report against Mr. Watt.

Mr. BROOKE submitted a minority report in the case of Findlay vs. Scull, alleging that the ruling of the majority was wrong.

THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

Mr. WHITE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution directing the committee to inquire into the propriety of revising the judiciary system of the State, to report at the next session of the Legislature.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a resolution to go into executive session on nominations of the Governor. Agreed to.

The nominations of Henry Gilbert, William W. Rutherford and George Berger as Trustees of the Dansville Insane Asylum were unanimously confirmed.

When Mr. Bergner's nomination was read, Mr. Lowry said he would give his reasons at the time in a public session, but he refused to vote on the nomination.

The nominations of the following as Commissioners of the Board of Public Charities were confirmed: Thomas L. Kane, for five years, in the place of Dawson Coleman, four years, George L. Harrison, three years, Charles A. Wood, two years, Heister Clymer, one year.

The nomination of Colonel E. L. Osborn as Major General of the Ninth Division of Pennsylvania Militia was unanimously confirmed. The nomination of Alfred L. Pearson as Brigadier General of the Eighteenth Division of Pennsylvania Militia was unanimously confirmed.

The nomination of Geo. F McFarland, State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, was rejected.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Duncan, Findlay, Kerr, Linderman, Lowry, McIntire, Mumma, Osterhout, Robinson and Watt—11.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brooke, Brodhead, Brown, Buckalew, Connell, Davis, Graham, Hemzey, Howard, Nagle, Olmsted, Randall, Rutan, Turner, Wallace, Warfel, White, and Stinson, Speaker—19.

Subsequently, Mr. GRAHAM moved a reconsideration of the action of the Senate in rejecting the nomination of Col. McFarland.

Mr. LOWRY asked why this motion was made. He hoped it was not done to disgrace the gallant soldier who had lost one leg at Gettysburg, and perhaps should have lost the other. Enough injustice had already been done him.

Mr. GRAHAM said his motion was apparent. It was for the purpose of having another vote by which the matter might be settled. Since this gentleman's nomination had been rejected by the Senate other influences had been brought to work upon the floor of the Senate against the action of the Senate in this matter, and it was time that this should be shut down upon.

Mr. LOWRY replied that as to influence, if there was no influence at work here in favor of Col. McFarland, there ought to be.

At this stage there was considerable excitement.

After further discussion Mr. GRAHAM called the previous question, which was agreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Beck, Brooke, Brodhead, Brown, Connell, Davis, Graham, Hemzey, Howard, Nagle, Randall, Rutan, Wallace and Stinson, Speaker—14.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Duncan, Findlay, Kerr, Linderman, Lowry, McIntire, Mumma, Olmsted, Osterhout and White—11.

Messrs. Lowry and Mumma attempted frequently to speak for Col. McFarland, but were ruled out of order.

The question was then put on the motion to reconsider, which was not agreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Duncan, Findlay, Kerr, Linderman, Lowry, McIntire, Mumma, Osterhout, Robison, White—11.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brooke, Brodhead, Brown, Buckalew, Connell, Davis, Graham, Hemzey, Howard, Nagle, Randall, Rutan, Wallace and Stinson, Speaker—15.

This clinched the opposition to Col. McFarland, and precluded any reconsideration of the action of the Senate rejecting the Governor's nomination.

Mr. LOWRY—I ask leave to make a statement now. I think the proceedings we have just gone through are the most unfortunate I have ever witnessed in all my experience in the Senate. Senator Graham rises in his place, and charges a brave soldier, who left one leg at Gettysburg, and would better have left the other, with using improper influences upon this floor.

Mr. GRAHAM said he had made no such charge. He urged, however, that improper influences were at work to produce a result against the expressed wish of the Senate. He explained that it was common to seek to reverse and just as common to move a reconsideration to prevent such reversal.

Mr. LOWRY contended there could be nothing wrong in seeking to change the decision of the Senate on this question. The Senator from Allegheny had made an elaborate report exonorating Col. McFarland, and now he came in here to disgrace a soldier who had served his country faithfully, and he would gag off all discussion. I repeat, in all my years in the State Senate, no injustice has been perpetrated equal to that perpetrated in the Senate to-day. Col. McFarland, a good and faithful soldier, has been improperly and wrongfully disgraced in the Senate.

Mr. GRAHAM replied that the purpose was to prevent further action on the question decided by the Senate, which had by a clear majority expressed their wish that Col McFarland should not be continued as Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans.

Mr. MUMMA rising to speak, there were calls for the order of the day, and the Speaker adjourned the Senate.

LIQUOR BILLS.

In the afternoon Mr. WHITE introduced a bill leaving to a vote of the citizens of Jefferson county the liquor license question. Passed.

Mr. ALLEN attempted to get up the House Local Option Temparance bill, seconded by Mr. Kerr, but three attempts failed, and the bill was subsequently killed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill as amended by the House was passed and went back to the Governor.

ALLEGHENY FIRE MARSHAL.

The Allegheny county Fire Marshal bill passed in the evening.

MINISTER CURTIN.

Mr. BILLINGFELT introduced a resolution complimentary to ex-Governor Curtin, Minister to Russia. Passed unanimously.

SPEAKER NOMINATED.

The Republicans in the Senate unanimously nominated Senator White as the next Speaker.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TREASURY BILL.

The Treasury bill from the Senate was passed.

POLICE BILL POSTPONED.

The new Philadelphia police bill was indefinitely postponed.

PASSED.

The Curtin resolution was passed unanimously.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD reported favorably the bill annulling certain acts of the Wyoming Legislature relative to the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SUMNER reported a substitute for the bill relating to appeals from consular courts.

The deficiency bill was considered during the morning hour in Committee of the Whole. The amendments from the Appropriation Committee were adopted, appropriating $100,000 to the fund for sick and disabled seamen, omitting the appropriation of $10,000 for Sandusky Custom House, increasing that for New York Postoffice from $400,000 to $800,000, that for Boston Postoffice from $200,000 to $350,000, and that for branch mint at San Francisco from $100,000 to $150,000, giving the Delaware Indians $26,000 for stock stolen from them by whites, $50,000 for contingencies of army, $50,000 for recruiting service, and $50,000 for continuing work on Marine Hospital at Chicago. Various other amendments were adopted, involving an aggregate increase of $329,000. The bill then came before the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN argued the appropriations for furniture for public buildings were excessive, and moved a reduction of that for Springfield, Illinois, Courthouse, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, $10,000 were added for necessary food for various tribes of Sioux in Dakota.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the income tax bill. Not agreed to—yeas 20, nays 27.

The Georgia bill coming up in order, it was postponed and made the special order for Tuesday next, that the Senators absent on the business of General Thomas might be present and vote.

At 4.25 the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. TANNER offered a joint resolution providing for a monument to General Thomas to be placed in the Capitol. Referred to Committee on Library.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill making real estate and personal property, except bonds and stocks in the shareholders' shares of National banks, subject to State taxation. Referred to Committee on Banks.

On motion of Mr. STEVENSON, the Secretary of War was asked for information as to the condition of the works on the Louisville and Portland canal.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Elections, reported the bill removing disabilities from T. E. Shafer, Congressman elect in Sixth District, North Carolina, and permitting him to be sworn, which passed.

Mr. WOOD, rising to a personal explanation, read a letter from General Howard complaining of a remark of his that the General had grown rich from the Freedmen's Bureau, and challenging investigation. He charged that General Howard had been guilty of dereliction of duty on the following points: first, that he had taken from appropriations made for and receipts of the bureau more than $500,000, improperly and without law, for Howard University; second, that upon land, and that portions of the land alleged to have been sold for the benefit of the Howard University fund were disposed of improperly to members of his own family and officers of his staff; third, that bonds issued in favor of the First Congregational Church in the City of Washington were taken for a portion of this land, which had not yet been redeemed or paid, nor been returned in his official accounts as money paid; fourth, the University building and hospital were built of patent brick, furnished by the American Building Block Co., of which General Howard, Charles Howard, Gen. E. L. Whittlesey and E. Nott were interested as stockholders; fifth, that the specifications for the construction of these buildings provided the material to be used in the erection should be taken from the kilns made by this company, thus preventing competition and securing the use of that brick and no other for that purpose; sixth, that the brick so used was unfit and nearly worthless, parts of the building having fallen down in consequence and other parts having been repaired and rebuilt at an expense of $13,000; seventh, that by his connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, lumber belonging to the Government was used by this company and appropriated to its own benefit, being resold to its employes; 8th, that he pays rent to the Howard University from the funds of the bureau for the privilege of headquarters; sixth, that he draws three salaries, viz: one as Brigadier General in the United States Army, another as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and third, as head of the Howard University; that he has paid from the funds of the bureau over $400,000 for the construction of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, taking church bonds in return, which he has either redeemed in his accounts as cash on hand or sent South for the purposes of the bureau; eleventh, he has advanced a large sum from the funds of the bureau to the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, taking their bonds in payment, which have been sent to Tennessee to help freedmen's schools in that State; twelfth, that he caused, or knowingly allowed, lands in this city used by an officer of the bureau to be transferred to the freedmen's schools in North Carolina, the officer taking money appropriated for the schools, thus perpetrating a fraud both upon the Government and the schools; thirteenth, That he was interested in the purchase of a farm of about three hundred acres near the Lunatic Asylum in this city, for which public funds and other property of the Government were used, and buildings were erected thereon built of lumber belonging to the Government, and then let or sold to freedmen at exorbitant prices, and that he and his brother, Charles Howard, are personally interested in this transaction as a private pecuniary speculation; fourteenth, he had discharged the duties of the office of Commissioner of the Bureau with extravagance and negligence and to the interests of himself and family and friends; fifteenth, he is in the favor of a "ring," known as "the Freedmen's Bureau ring," with connections with the Freedmen's Savings Bank and Freedmen's schools of the South and the political machinery of a party in the Southern States, and whose practice it has been to devote the official authority and power of the Bureau to personal and political profit.

In conclusion Mr. WOOD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to examine and report whether General Howard has managed the funds entrusted to him as commissioner with integrity, and whether all the money appropriated for and received by the bureau has been diverted to other purposes than those directed by law, with authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. MAYNARD raised the question of order, whether unanimous consent to make a personal explanation extended to permission to offer resolutions.

The SPEAKER replied it did not.

Mr. MAYNARD objected to the resolution being offered.

Mr. WOOD said he selected for investigation a committee composed entirely of Republicans and he doubted whether the gentleman from Tennessee would take the personal and political responsibility of keeping out the resolution.

Mr. MAYNARD said he would take that responsibility to do what he considered his duty.

Mr. WOOD—I have made my statement and offered my resolution, and the majority of the House may take the responsibility and consequence.

The SPEAKER—The resolution is not before the House.

Mr. DAWES remarked that after the statement made by the gentleman from New York, he thought the matter should be referred to a committee for investigation and moved a resolution for that purpose.

Mr. PETERS hoped there would be no objection to that. As a representative of the State that was proud of the name of General Howard, he hoped those charges, in which there was no truth whatever, would be fully investigated.

Mr. DAWES said when he made the motion he was animated by the same motive expressed by the gentleman from Maine. He had the fullest confidence in the integrity of General Howard, and thought it due to him and the country that such statements made by a member of the House be fully investigated. The gentleman, (Mr. Wood,) in presenting the charges against General Howard, made himself responsible for them. He trusted the investigation would be made, and if General Howard was guilty, the House would deal properly with him. But if the gentleman from New York had allowed himself to be made a vehicle for unfounded, malicious and treacherous slander, the House would deal with him.

Mr. WOOD said he was willing to take the personal responsibility of any charge he made, and he hoped when the House had considered the investigation of Gen. Howard, it would turn its attention to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler), and investigate him also.

After further discussion by Messrs. Schenck, Shank, Dawes, Cox, Peters and Hale the resolution offered by Mr. Dawes was adopted.

The House refused to take up the business on the Speaker's table by vote 78 to 81, and after a statement by Mr. BANKS that he desired as soon as possible to bring up resolutions relative to Cuba, went into Committee on the Tariff Amendments were offered advancing and reducing the tax on cordials, but rejected, and the tariff thereon remains at two dollars per gallon, as reported in the bill.

Clauses in reference to bay rum and coloring for brandy were passed over without amendment.

The clause on mineral or medicinal water was amended by the additions of a proviso that such water, the product of springs within five miles of the United States boundary, be imported free of duty.

The next clause was then brought up, that taxing cigars, cigarettes and cheroots two dollars per pound, and twenty-five cents *ad valorem*.

After discussion an amendment offered by Mr. Washburne, of Mass., making the duty two dollars and fifty cents per pound, was agreed to—81 to 36.

Pending an amendment offered by Mr. Strong to make the duty three dollars per pound, and fifty per cent. *ad valorem*, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

General Thomas' Remains En Route—Demonstrations at Different Points.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TOLEDO, O., April 6.—The remains of General Thomas arrived here this morning at 6:30 under escort of a detachment of the Second U. S. Cavalry, under command of Colonels Litelfield and Willard. Lieutenant General Sheridan, chief officer of the funeral train, was met at the depot by a large concourse of ex-soldiers and citizens under the marshalship of Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller, and as the train entered the depot the procession formed on each side of the track. The train consisted of eight coaches, the rear one of which contained the corpse and guard of honor. The hearse at Buffalo, Col. Bankhead at the Island House, where it was joined by Major General John Pope and several officers from Detroit, who accompanied the remains east. The train departed at seven o'clock. Minute guns were fired as the train arrived and departed.

ERIE, Pa., April 6.—Gen. Thomas' funeral *cortege* arrived here at 3 P. M. to-day. Flags were displayed at half mast throughout the city, the bells tolling and minute guns firing. The soldiers and marines of U. S. steamer Michigan, under Lieutenant Commander Reed, participated in the demonstration, and a vast concourse of citizens assembled at the Union Depot to do honor to the fallen hero. After delay of half an hour the funeral train proceeded eastward.

BUFFALO, April 6.—A joint committee of the City Council, citizens, State military and United States officers left here at noon to-day on a special train to meet the remains of General Thomas at the Pennsylvania line and escort them to this city, where they will be received with military honors and escorted as far as Rochester.

BUFFALO, April 6.—The demonstration in honor of the late General Thomas here to-day was of the most imposing character. The joint committee of members of the City Council, citizens and United States officers met the train containing the remains at the Pennsylvania State line, and escorted them to this city, where they arrived at 7:45 this evening. National flags were displayed at half mast on public and private buildings during the day, and the bells tolled while the remains were in the city. As the train approached, appropriate salutes were fired, and a band played a dirge. At the depot the remains were received by a detachment of United States troops from Fort Porter, and State military officers, Federal and State troops in full uniform, with colors draped in mourning. The immense crowd maintained perfect order. The remains will be detained here until 12:20 A. M., in order to repair a damaged journal of the car bringing the remains from Omaha. A large box of flowers was placed on the coffin, the usual military honors paid, and a guard of honor remained in charge of the remains until the hour of departure from Buffalo.

The Ohio Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, April 6.—The Senate spent the day on the Soldiers' Orphans' Home bill. An important amendment was adopted, providing that the State Auditor shall allow cities or counties the same amount for taking care of soldiers' orphans that it would cost to take care of children in the State Home. The amendment was passed.

The appropriation bill passed the House this morning.

The bill to repeal the visible admixture law failed to pass the House, lacking three votes. The Democrats polled in the negative.

The Governor has appointed the following Trustees of the Agricultural College: First Congressional District, A. F. Perry; Second, Jas. T. Wright; Third, R. C. Anderson; Fourth, W. B. McClurg; Fifth, Wm. Sawyer; Sixth, James R. Lumble; Seventh, Jas. S. Sullivan; Eighth, Thos. C. Jones; Ninth, Warren P. Noble; Tenth, Jas. W. Ross; Eleventh, Ralph Leete; Twelfth, Daniel Keller; Thirteenth, M. M. Munson; Fourteenth, N. S. Townsend; Fifteenth, V. B. Horton; Sixteenth, John C. Jamison; Seventeenth, Cornelius Aultman; Eighteenth, J. P. Kirtland, and Nineteenth, H. B. Perkins.

Upper Rivers.

BROWNSVILLE, April 6.—River falling slowly, with 6½ feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 42 at 4 P. M.

OIL CITY, April 6.—River falling, with 6 feet and 10 inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 51 at 6 P. M. F

MORGANTOWN, April 6.—River falling, with 3 feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 42 at 4 P. M. W

GREENSBORO, April 6—River falling, with 5 feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 42 at 5 P. M. F

Railroad Casualties.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OIL CITY, Pa., April 6.—About noon to-day R. J. Bobb, a conductor on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, fell between the cars at Venango City and had his left leg, right foot and left arm run over. He will hardly survive.

Three o'clock—Johnny Keefe, one of a widow's family of seven boys, while stealing a ride, fell between the cars of the express north and had both legs cut off. Another boy of the same family was run over and killed last year.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Fisheries in British Jurisdiction—Further Memorial Services—Appointments—Information Concerning San Domingo Treaty Declined by the President—Income Lists Not to be Published.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1870.

MINISTER TO DENMARK.

The following nomination was sent in to-day: James P. Root, of Kansas, Minister resident at Hague.

GO TO TROY.

The Congressional Committee to attend the funeral of General Thomas leave Washington to-morrow evening. The President, General Sherman and others take the noon train.

THE FISHERIES.

The following message was sent to the House to-day by the President:

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th of March, relating to fisheries in British waters, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and papers which accompany it, and I have to state that the commanding officer of the naval steamer ordered to the fishing grounds will be instructed to give his attention, should circumstances require it, to cases which may arise under any change which may be made in the British laws affecting the fisheries within British jurisdiction, with a view of preventing, so far as it may be in his power, infractions by citizens of the United States of the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of 1818, and of the laws in force relative to fisheries within British jurisdiction, or any illegal interference with the pursuits of fishermen of the United States.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1870.

FURTHER MEMORIAL SERVICES.

There were proceedings to-night at Masonic Hall in honor of the memory of General Thomas, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Gen. Schenck presided. An oration was delivered by Gen. Logan, and brief speeches by Secretary Belknap, Vice President Colfax, Ex Governor Fairchild, Secretary Cox, Senator Thayer and Representative Maynard. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were adopted.

General Sherman left this evening for Troy to attend the funeral of General Thomas. He will precede the President to supervise final arrangements.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate this afternoon: Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District Circuit, vice George A. Pearce, withdrawn.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Consuls—Jas. R. Wheeler, Massachusetts, at Kingston; B. F. Gilbert, of Maine, at Birmingham; J. B. Kerr, Illinois, at Scio; Benjamin B. Morton, Rhode Island, at Calonia, Uraguay; C. W. Kleeberg, of District of Columbia, at Verviers; D. H. Bowen, of New York, at Londonderry; Moses Hallett, Chief Justice Colorado Territory; W. T. Patrick, Marshal, Utah Territory; John E George, Postmaster at Lebanon, Pa.

INCOMPATIBLE.

The President, in reply to the House resolution, enclosed to that body to-day a communication from the Secretary of State, saying that it was "incompatible with public interest" to furnish certain information connected with the San Domingo treaty, pending in executive session of the Senate.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Dr. Hayes, Arctic explorer, is here at the instance of the Senate Foreign Committee, to explain his views relative to the propriety of the new expedition to the North Pole.

REVENUE IN KANSAS.

A report from Supervisor Marr, of Kansas, shows the assessments for February, 1871, are ninety-three per cent over last February.

VIRGINIA APPOINTMENTS.

A Virginia delegation were at the Executive Mansion to-day, conferring with the President relative to appointments in that State.

FORBIDDEN.

Commissioner Delano has forbidden the publication of annual lists of assessments of income returns.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Jury Obtained in the McFarland-Richardson Case—State Aid to Railroads—Inharmonious Feelings—The Tobacco Trade—Woman Suffrage Conference.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE M'FARLAND CASE.

Upon the re-assembling of the Court, the examination of the panel was continued. The tenth juror was found after a dozen or more were rejected. Mr. Graham, in the course of the examination, said: "The papers have said the prisoner was an inebriate. Such an opinion is false. We are going to dare the prosecution to prove this. It has been given out that he was brutal to this woman. That statement is equally false. We are going to dare the prosecution to prove that. The papers have said she was given up by her friends and left living. That statement is utterly false. We dare the prosecution to prove that."

The jury having been completed, the Recorder cautioned them against reading newspapers during the trial, and excused them till to-morrow. Adjourned.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE.

A conference of leading workers in the woman's suffrage movement was held this afternoon at Fifth avenue hotel, for the purpose of devising measures for the union of the several suffrage associations throughout the country in one central organization. A constitution for the American Woman's Suffrage Association was submitted and action postponed to a future meeting. Theodore Tilton is named for President, Miss Anna E. Dickinson for first Vice President. New York delegations favored the union and Cleveland opposed it.

INHARMONIOUS FENIANS.

James Gibbons, President of the Fenian Senate, has issued an official notification to the Brotherhood warning them to not pay any attention to reports they may receive hostile to the Congress at Chicago, which will be held on the 11th instant, and will be the only legitimate representation of the Fenian organization. Gen. Michael Kerwin,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52½f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¾@112.

THE opposition elect their Governor in Connecticut by less than 800 majority. Both branches of the Legislature are in Republican hands.

COLUMBUS, in Ohio, is an old stronghold of the Democracy, but it was radically reconstructed last Monday, the Republicans sweeping the city government nearly clean.

THE Governor has renominated George F. McFarland as Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools for three years ensuing; also, for Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, for the same period, Henry Gilbert, W. W. Rutherford and George Bergner.

THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA will to day adjourn, unless unexpectedly detained longer by the hitch on the appropriation bill. Every one fervently trusts that the contingeacy may not have that afflictive result. When it shall be known that the session is at last dissolved, there cannot fail to be a sigh of relief all over the Commonwealth.

"THEY voted the straight Republican ticket, and supported the Bible candidates," is the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* report of the canvass among the new colored voters in that city, on Monday last. They voted early, and quietly, and then retired from the polls, but very few of them to their daily employments, for such a holy-day was fit to be otherwise observed.

THE REMAINS of GEORGE H. THOMAS will reach Troy to-day, and will be interred to-morrow. The transit of the funeral *cortege* from the Pacific coast has been marked by an impressive exhibition of the public grief at every point of temporary delay along the route. At Troy, to-morrow, the funeral ceremonies will be of the most imposing type. The President and the leading officials of the Government, Committees of Congress, large numbers of officers of both the army and navy, and an immense concourse of the old comrades of the deceased, in the volunteer service, and of citizens generally are to be in attendance.

THE inadequate compensation paid to the Federal Judge of this District has elicited from the Attorney, Mr. Swope, a very earnest letter of remonstrance. This letter was addressed to Judge Schofield, who at once introduced a bill to equalize the salary in the two districts. We quote a single paragraph from Mr. Swope's eloquent tribute to the merits of Judge McCandless:

> In the whole Union there is no more firm upright man, and patriotic judge, nor one who has done more during the war and since to uphold the dignity, power and authority of the General Government, and to maintain, vindicate and enforce the laws. I cannot express as thoroughly as I feel my admiration of Judge McCandless, both as a man and a judge.

ELEVEN SENATORS close their present terms of office at Harrisburg to-day. Seven of them are original Democrats, Messrs. Nagle, Linderman, Brown, Davis, Randall, Beck and McIntyre. Three are Republicans, Messrs. Stinson, Robison and Howard, and one, Lowry, chosen from the strong Republican district of Erie and Crawford, has become politically a dishonor to the constituency which he has betrayed. We trust he may be replaced by a better man. In that case, if we hold our own in the other districts, the new Senate would stand, after October, 16 Republicans, 15 Democrats, and two others, Billingfelt and Kerr, whom the people cannot classify with the first.

THE internal dissensions of the Democrats in New York are resulting in the decided favor of tax-paying citizens of all parties. A new city charter, with marked improvements in its features, and new election laws of the most stringent type, are the immediate consequences of the schism. These popular benefits are secured by the Republican minority from the aggressive tactics of the *outs*, and the timidity of the *ins*, among the opposition. Left to themselves, and in peace, the city could hot muster a corporal's guard in any faction of the Democracy, for the support of municipal reform and the purity of elections. Now, each wing of the party is clamorous for the better policy which the Republicans unite with one of them to secure.

A MAJORITY of the Senate Committee, consisting of three Republicans with Messrs. Lowry and Kerr, have reported that Senator Watt, of the first district of Philadelphia, was duly chosen to his seat, and this report has been approved by the Senate. Had not the weight of evidence been so decidedly in favor of the sitting Senator, his title having been strengthened, instead of weakened, by investigation, he would have been ousted by the same votes which threw out Mr. Scull. As it is, the case was so clear that not even the Senators from Erie and Butler could find an excuse for turning their backs upon him. We are most agreeably disappointed in the result. We hope no unpleasant disappointment has been encountered by either of the Senators last named.

THE DEVELOPMENT of a taste for the English opera in America, and the brilliant success which has attended the efforts of the few true lovers of art who have so arduously labored to educate the masses up to an appreciation of the beauties of song, are most encouraging evidences that the people have advanced in the scale of social refinement. Too much honor cannot be awarded those pioneers in English opera who, through cloud and sunshine, labored earnestly and zealously to revolutionize the tastes of the people and implant a proper regard for musical interpretations in our own familiar language. Conspicuous in this class stand PAREPA ROSA, CAROLINE RICHINGS, and Mr. C. D. HESS. The former two have contributed their extraordinary powers of vocalization and endurance to secure the object; the latter has lent his high order of executive ability towards establishing the English opera in the high place it now enjoys. Lovers of music, of art and science should appreciate their exertions, and, inasmuch as Parepa Rosa and Mr. Hess are now before them at the Opera House, for encouragement, we imagine that the attendance should be exceedingly large, and that they should be made feel that their efforts to elevate the public tastes are not unappreciated in this community.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

A Conference Committee of the Legislature has reconciled the differences between the two Houses, upon many items of the general appropriation bill. We quote:

As reported, the following are among the most important changes that have been made.

Allowing the State Librarian $1,200.

Giving the Superintendent of Public Printing $500 salary.

Making the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, $1,800.

The salary of the keeper of the arsenal is fixed at $1,200.

$100,000 are appropriated for pensions and gratuities.

The conference committee fixes the amount for the support of common schools at $500,000, instead of $750,000, as passed by the House.

The salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court is fixed at $6,000 each.

The salary of the President Judge of Dauphin county is fixed by the committee at $4,500

$130,000 are appropriated for the payment of the salaries of the President and associate law judges of the Commonwealth, except Allegheny county, Philadelphia and the Twelfth Judicial district.

$1,750,000 are appropriated for the payment of the interest on the public debt.

$50,000 is the amount set apart for public printing, folding, stitching and binding.

For the deaf mutes $36,000 are appropriated.

$275 are appropriated to each of the blind in the Pennsylvania Institution.

$23,000 was also appropriated for the feeble minded children at Media.

The Home for the Friendless at Harrisburg receives $2,000.

The appropriation for the Home for the Little Wanderers, located at Philadelphia, was stricken out.

The salary of the chief clerk in the State Historian's office is fixed at $1,400.

The appropriation for the new board-walk and for repair of gravel walks in capitol grounds was stricken out.

The State appropriates for the improvement of the Susquehanna river, above the line of Clinton county, $5,000.

The soldiers' orphans are provided for by the appropriation of $130,000 for each quarter.

Mr. Webb offered a resolution instructing the Conference Committee to strike out the fifty thousand dollar appropriation for the Marine Hospital at Erie, and to insist on fixing it at $20,000, as originally fixed by the House, and also to strike out the clause allowing mileage to the officers of the House and Senate.

After a long debate the first part of the resolution was agreed to, but the part relating to mileage of officers was voted down.

—Since the above report was put in type, we have an announcement that the Governor has vetoed the bill. Since the Legislature had resolved to adjourn to-day, a new bill must be agreed upon, to satisfy the objections of the Executive, at very short notice, or the order for adjournment must be reconsidered and suspended. We presume that the disapproved features in the present bill will be stricken out, and the residue again submitted to the Governor. His specific exceptions to the bill as already passed are not known to us at this writing. It will be remembered that he has officially recommended that these important appropriations should not be delayed, as customary, to the closing hours of the session, and that there have been intimations that he would certainly veto it, if delayed in reaching his hands as heretofore. The hint was significant; that it has been disregarded occasions now no little trouble to our dilatory legislators. Later advices may be found on our first page.

ONE MORE VETO WANTED.

The Governor has made an unusually liberal use of his veto prerogative during the legislative session now closing. Will he also veto the nine and-a-half million robbery of the Sinking Fund? If he approves that bill, perhaps, while he is about it, he will be good enough to explain to the people of Pennsylvania how they shall be able to pay to the creditors of the State the $380,000 now over due, the $1,485,815 65 which falls due in July next, the $2,820,750 which will be due in 1871, and the $5,000,000 which matures in 1872. Here are $9,684,565 65 of the State debt which we have agreed to pay within two years from this date, and we had $9,500,000 of good assets in the Sinking-Fund to meet it with. These assets are taken out by the bill now in the Governor's hands, to be replaced by the comparatively valueless bonds of roads not yet built. Will the Governor take the responsibility of saying that we can realize in cash the face of the new bonds? Will he take the responsibility of declaring that we are going to be nearly as well able to pay our debts, with this bill a law, as we should be without it? Will he take the responsibility of asserting that the new assets, when we shall have to realize on them to pay our obligations, will be as good to us as are those already in the fund? He knows that under this bill we shall have to raise new loans and impose fresh taxes. Is he ready for that? Since he is so free with his vetoes, let him forbid this raid on the sinking-fund, and his worst foes will forgive him all the rest.

THE San Domingo business has been postponed to the next session of Congress, and perhaps indefinitely. The fact has now transpired that the annexation treaty has not been approved by the islanders, with the unanimity insisted upon in previous reports. It is perceived that, in declining to ratify this agreement, we have escaped from an expensive and sanguinary conflict with the people not only of San Domingo, but of Hayti. The two governments, since the abortive attempts of Spain to annex the island in the same way, have been bound to each other by treaty, to guaranty their respective territorial rights, and the independence of their governments. Our own treaty could never have been fully realized, without a war which must ultimately have led to the extermination of the native population. The country has every reason to be grateful for its happy escape from the dangers which thus threatened us.

A letter from San Domingo City, of the 17th ult., says:

> The vote is sent as unanimous; but we do not believe it. I am in a condition to know that if our vessels leave the harbor to morrow, in twenty-four hours, a new revolution will be proclaimed and the cry go forth, "Death to the Americans!" At this moment President Baez has four or five of his Generals who tried to get up an assassination plot.

THE Ways and Means Committee have lately considered with much energy and earnestness the Internal Revenue bill, and it will be ready to present to the House as soon as the Tariff and Funding bills are disposed of. The bill proposes to consolidate into one all the internal revenue laws heretofore passed, and to simplify many conflicting portions of the same, but making on the whole a pamphlet copy of four hundred pages, being the longest bill ever considered by Congress. The Committee, in order to avoid being bothered by delegations, are keeping their votes on various interests secret; but it is learned that they are adhering to the original resolution to reduce internal taxation by this bill thirty millions of dollars. The income tax is reduced, but whether by reducing the rate or increasing the exemption is not positively known.

A RUMOR prevails in Harrisburg that an attempt has been made, or will be made, to smuggle a Cattle bill through the Legislature before the adjournment. This scheme was killed during the last session, but it must be inferred that it will be killed at this session. The last session was capable of almost anything. The present session has shown pretty convincingly that it is capable of anything.

(From the Chicago Post.)

National Bank Suicide.

There is now in Washington one of the largest lobbies that ever crowded the hotels, hacks, and magnificent distances of our political metropolis—which is saying a good deal—the said lobby being there for the purpose of defeating the Funding bill in the alleged interest of the National Banks. We have no hesitation in saying that if this lobby of which we speak should succeed, it would succeed in making the beginning of the end of our existing banking system. Let it once be known to the public that the National Banks have, in a single instance, so combined together and so exerted their influence as to control the legislation of Congress, and it will not be long till those banks will be compelled to bid a long farewell to every privilege they now enjoy, and to see the whole system tumble in irretrievable ruins before the assaults of an indignant people.

We are not without experience bearing directly upon this point. We do not now have for the first time a system of national banking. It is within the memory of many men still living that such a system went down before the attacks of a public aroused to action against the danger of what was considered a moneyed monopoly. Andrew Jackson, who did many things which met the hearty approbation of his countrymen, never did an act which met a more cordial or more general support from the American people than when he vetoed the bill rechartering the Bank of the United States. And that, notwithstanding the fact that the bank, so far as strictly banking operations were concerned, had been honorably conducted, and to the very great convenience and benefit, upon the whole, of the people. President Jackson killed the institution, and the people most heartily sustained him, because of its usurpations, of political power. There are few more interesting episodes in our political history than the "bank war" during the Presidency of Andrew Jackson, and it was that very war on the banks which gave the control of the country to the Democratic party for a quarter of a century. It should seem that the lesson when taught ought never to be forgotten.

We regret to say that it is forgotten, and that the want of recollection thereof endangers the continued and prosperous existence of by far the best system of banking which we have ever had. It is not to be denied that a very large proportion of the Democratic party is undisguisedly hostile to the National Banks, as now existing. It is not to be denied that the Republican party has ever refused to indorse the system or become politically responsible for it. He understands not the character of the American people who supposes they will tolerate a moneyed institution like this practically becoming a part of the government; the dictator of laws and of policies. When it comes to a contest of political power between the banks and the people, there can be no doubt whatever of the result. The banks must crumble to ruins.

There is no necessity for this issue now, and no sense, but the wildest lunacy only, in certain National Banks sending their representatives to Washington to defeat a measure whose general object is comprehended in the last national platform of the Republican party, and which object it is necessary to attain, in order to preserve the national faith and credit. Every man whose judgment is entitled to respect must agree that the national faith and credit must be preserved. Every such man, it seems to us, must agree that the advantages to the people of the National Banks, over the heterogeneal mixture of shinplasters, wildcats, and stump-tail, which preceded them and would inevitably follow their destruction, are almost incalculable. The danger, then, to be feared from the insane pilgrimage of the bank lobbyists to Washington is on all accounts to be warded off, but primarily because it threatens the existence of a system of national banks which, with all its imperfections, is the best we have ever had, but which the people will uphold against the attacks of its enemies only on condition that it shall steer clear of interference with the legislation of the country and the administration of public affairs.

We call upon the House of Representatives to consider the Funding bill which has passed the Senate, with an eye single to the maintenance of the public credit and faith, and the saving of all raids upon the Treasury from any interested set of men whatever. Let there be no injustice done the banks; but let them have no greater privilege than they already enjoy. If they do not like to take the bonds provided for by the Funding bill, they need not. There is no compulsion about it. They can withdraw their circulation, and quit business if they so prefer, and there is an end of it. There will be plenty of men to take up their charters and keep the institutions going. At any rate there is no better time than the present for a decision of the question now forced upon the grave attention of the public, whether the legislative power of the country is in the hands of the National Banks, or of the representatives of the people.

The "Oneida" Disaster.

The Secretary of the Navy, in transmitting the official reports relative to the sinking of the Oneida, says: It is the opinion of the Navy Department that the conduct of Mr. De Long and other civil and military officers in Japan deserves the highest commendation. We are also greatly indebted to the Japanese authorities and to many of the officers and agents of the other governments then at Yokohama for prompt and generous assistance after the occurrence became known.

From an examination of the evidence in the possession of the Department, the accompanying charts, and the analysis of Lieutenant Lyons, it is the opinion of the Department that the Oneida, when she was struck, was steering her proper course out to sea from the bay of Yeddo, bound to the United States; that the ship was well commanded, and that all the necessary precautions were taken by her commander to insure the safe navigation of the vessel and to prevent collisions, and the rules of the road conformed to agreeably to the regulations of the United States Navy; that no blame can be attached to the officers of the Oneida for the collision.

It is asserted by the captain and some of the officers of the *Bombay* that that vessel, in rounding Kanousaki Point, made the *Oneida* ahead, or a little on the port bow, and then hauled up on her course, which would have taken her well clear of the American vessel. This assertion is, in the opinion of the Department, inconsistent with the real result and their evidence very closely examined; and I am forced to the conclusion, on the evidence now before us, that the disaster occurred through the bad navigation of the *Bombay*.

In answer to the question whether all possible means were used to relieve and rescue the officers and men of the sinking vessel, I have to say that no means appear to have been used by the Captain of the the Bombay to render any assistance whatever to the Oneida, although it seems inevitable that he should have had reason to suppose that the damage done was of a very serious or dangerous character. Whatever doubts or differences of opinion may naturally exist as to the responsibility for the actual collision, or as to what was or should have been done on board of each ship before or at the moment of contact, there can be hardly any question in regard to the conduct of the responsible commander of the *Bombay* after the collision took place, and on this subject the Department is constrained to reply that it appears to have been the result of a reckless disregard of human life and of the common obligations of humanity. The reports received from official sources generally agree with regard to the circumstances connected with the disaster. The accompanying report of Lieutenant Lyons gives an intelligent and apparently trustworthy account of the affair as it must have occurred, and deserves attention. The communication and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House.

A MESSENGER has arrived from General, late President Cabral, who is the leader of the patriots of San Domingo, and who holds the interior and several posts of that Island, in the Port au Prince, from Hayti, bearing a protest against annexation, signed by some three thousand leading men of the country, and also having the assurance that other protests, of a similar character, will soon follow. These are to be filed with the Secretary of State, and communicated to the Senate. Baez, it is reported, has become so unpopular by reason of his coercive attempts to secure a large vote for annexation, for personal profit, that it is difficult to secure for him immunity from personal danger. It is also stated that a large number of votes alleged to have been cast and reported upon, are fictitious, manufactured for the occasion to produce an effect upon the President and Senate.

The Bible in Schools Question in New York.

On the occasion of the graduating exercises at a Female Grammar School in 27th street, New York, on the 30th, the following scene occurred:

After the presentation of diplomas an address was made by the Hon. S. S. Randall, School Superintendent. He spoke in a tone of advice for some time, and finally alluded to the agitated question of the retention of the Bible in the public schools, deprecating its removal, and even saying that he hoped it would always be retained in the schools of New York, and that the Lord's Prayer would never be omitted as part of the opening exercises. He was perfectly sure that no one present would disagree with him in this fervent wish that the Bible and Lord's Prayer may always be retained in the schools.

There were no indications of dissatisfaction at his remark, but on the contrary several attempts were made to applaud him by the visitors.

Mr. Cooper followed in a conciliatory strain. He spoke of the blessings of free education and other abstract matters, and begged leave to introduce the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephens (R. C.) Church.

The reverend doctor, after expressing his pleasure at being associated with so distinguished a philanthropist as Peter Cooper in any work, made direct allusion to the remarks of Mr. Randall concerning the Bible. He expressed astonishment at the sectarian sentiments so boldly put forth by an official on this occasion, and thought the gentleman had been injudicious. He, moreover, was disappointed. He had always felt the greatest admiration for the noble free schools of New York, and it was on account of their freedom, and he could not reconcile the spirit in which they were established with the determination of one of the school officers to intrude his belief into the management and conduct of them. Dr. McGlynn further said that he, for one, did not wish to have the Bible read in secular schools, nor to have the name of Jesus sung in common school hymns. His reverence for that name was too great. The public school was no place for the circulation, indirectly or directly, of religious ideas. "Let us be Americans," continued Dr. McGlynn, with animation. "Let us follow in the footsteps and share the spirit of our glorious ancestors, who refused to legislate on matters of religion. Washington, Jefferson, and their compeers did not dare to legislate for the religions of the country. Let us be as wise as they were. If they did not do it, let us not attempt it. Perhaps the Board of Education and its employes are wiser than the framers of our immortal Constitution were; but I doubt it. Most strongly do I object to these efforts to introduce sectarian strife and sectarian doctrines into our schools."

Dr. McGlynn was interupted throughout. Hisses and applause mingled, and compelled him finally to cease altogether. One young man made himself conspicuous by his violent interruption, and cries arose to put him out. Officers were sent for, and in the attempt to remove the obnoxious person a scuffle ensued. In the disorder the pupils became alarmed, and something like a panic was threatened. Most of them left their seats and endeavored to reach the doors; several fainted, and it was only by greatest exertion of the principal, Miss Caroline F. Whiting, and the other officers of the school that order was finally restored. The utmost excitement prevailed even among the visitors. Several old ladies declared in an audible manner while Dr. McGlynn was speaking, that it was a shame to introduce such subjects into such a place, and others trundled out in high dudgeon. Miss Whiting finally made an appeal to the gentlemen present to avoid any allusion to the vexed question, and subsequent speeches, made by Mr. John Stevenson and others, of a liberal and soothing nature finally restored the school to harmony.

The excitement occasion by this incident extended to the street. The pupils carried exaggerating reports of it home, and the prejudice of parents throughout the ward were inflamed, and at evening the occurrence was a general topic of conversation, of a fervid tone, throughout the neighborhood.

Trial of McFarland for the Murder of Richardson.

The New York *Evening Advertiser*, of Tuesday, had the following interesting sketch of the opening of the trial of McFarland for the murder of Richardson, the circumstances of which must be fresh in the memories of our readers:

At about o'clock this forenoon Recorder Hackett resumed the preliminary proceedings in the case of Daniel McFarland. The court room was comfortably filled with jurors, lawyers, reporters, officers, and the favored few who manage to be present on every occasion of special or peculiar interest.

McFarland was brought into court at a quarter before ten o'clock, looking a little bit care worn, and somewhat more anxious than on yesterday. He was heavily freighted with morning papers, and instantly employed himself in reading the descriptive portions of each article. As a matter of course he expressed astonishment at language attributed to him, and denied that he had conversed with more than a few of the many reporters who claimed to have had interviews with him. At the same time he was perfectly good natured, and laughed heartily at the ingenious construction put upon some things that he had said. "Well," said he to the writer of this, "you newspaper men are wonderful. Nothing seems to escape you. A man in the hands of the public seems to have no power to keep his thoughts from getting into the papers. Yes, down to the very shirt bosom we are photographed. I am not at all displeased about it, at the same time, for I have always loved the press and admired the great power it wields for either good or evil."

The excitement of yesterday's proceedings acted so much upon McFarland's nervous system that he could not sleep well last night. He enjoyed a nap of about half an hour after retiring from court, but thereafter could not rest until three o'clock this morning. He had a hearty breakfast this morning before leaving his cell, and took the same pains with his toilet as on the previous day.

Mr. McFarland is never so enthusiastic as when his son Percy is referred to. The boy has a fine forehead, beautiful black eyes, and, although not over seven years of age, has read Shakespeare's works twice, has an excellent knowledge of history, and from the time of the Richardson shooting has read the papers eagerly every day. He has not seen Mrs. McFarland, his mother, for upwards of two and a half years, and expresses no desire to meet her, although he is particularly troubled about the welfare of his little brothers. Mrs. McFarland Richardson is residing at present with her children, at the late home of Albert Richardson, Woodside, New Jersey. The children of the deceased journalist also occupy the same residence. Her health has not suffered very much by the events of the past few months, and she still enjoys the sympathy of her friends.

THE Roman correspondent of a Paris paper makes the following important statement concerning the health of Pope Pius IX: "Since Pope Pius IX has been on the throne, it has been a thousand times announced, but always without foundation, that his health was failing and that his death might be looked for at an early day. But to-day we can give the following facts as certain: The health of Pius IX is daily undergoing a visible change for the worse. A foreign prelate whom the Pope recently received at a private audience left in deep grief. 'Alas!' he exclaimed, 'Is the proverb, then, true: *Non vedshis annos Petri*' This was an allusion to the old Roman saying that no Pope ever reigned longer than St. Peter, who occupied the Holy See for twenty five years. Now Pope Pius is in the twenty-fourth year of his Pontificate. The fact is, the Pope is now able to rise only with much difficulty. His eyes are no longer as bright and lively as formerly, and his voice, which was so sweet and sonorous, is growing feeble and hollow. His attendants are much frightened at this ominous change in his health; but they try to conceal it as much as possible."

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP.

For Imported White Castile Soap.
For Imported White Castile Soap.
For Imported White Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap
For Mottled Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap.

Sold by the box, single bar or by the round and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Where you will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

Also, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices. ap4

CHEESE.

100 boxes Goshen Cheese;
100 boxes Factory; for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First Avenue.

The New Voters in Cincinnati.

The *Enquirer* (Dem.) says: Notwithstanding the apprehension of trouble at the polls yesterday, no election in Cincinnati ever passed off more orderly. There was not a disturbance in all the city that we could hear of. The day was beautiful, and an unusually large vote was polled, the chief interest centering in the Bible issue. For the first time in the history of the State the negroes were invested with the right of suffrage, and it is due that much abused and long suffering race to say that they discharged their right to freemanship with great dignity and decorum. They made no effort to control the election, and nobody interfered with them. It is fair to presume that there was not a negro of lawful age in the city yesterday who did not get to the polls and who did not record his vote. And they came early, too.

The *Commercial* says: In the wards in which they were strong in numbers, the colored voters of all hues, from ebony blackness up to eighth blood, turned out early *en masse* and marched up the gangways in long lines of exultant free and enfranchised citizens. The Irish stood back at a fair distance and generally in respectful silence, to let their new peers in the political world deposit their ballots. The black men came up with their tickets already folded in their pockets, generally with an entire absence of any peculiar facial expression of exultation, many of them with downcast eyes, as though embarrassed, and fearing at the eleventh hour they might possibly be suddenly and rudely startled out of a mere dream of citizenship. But few of their votes were challenged in comparison with the number that might have been expected to encounter opposition. There was something of the swagger of a new-born pride in many of the velveteen-clad, brown-hued citizens who acted as rallying committeemen for their brethren in the various wards, and not a few of them showed brilliancy of strategy and general management as ward politicians.

FEARS appear to be entertained, and are sometimes expressed, that in the event of a resumption of specie payments, it will be difficult for the banks to maintain their payments in coin. Assuming that the national banking system is to be substantially perpetuated under its present conditions, the banks would not, in a strict sense, resume payments in specie. Before the war, coin was the only lawful money, but now it is made up of specie and United States notes. Bank circulation, in the event of resumption, would be payable therefore either in coin or its representative, government notes; both of which, under the national banking laws, are constituted a banking reserve. Under this arrangement, the banks would have a far broader basis for resumption than at present. Assuming that upon the inauguration of specie payments, there were $250,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation and that the whole supply of coin in the country were $150,000,000, we should then have $400,000,000 of lawful money in which bank notes would be lawfully payable, against $150,000,000 ten years ago. With this abundance of legal tender, the liability of embarrassment to the banks, from a scarcity of money in which to redeem their notes, would be so insignificant as to deserve no consideration. Really the banks would be in a stronger position then than now. For the specie portion of their reserve can never be actually used in redemptions, so long as gold commands a premium; whereas, when gold and United States notes were of the same current value, the specie in the banks could be used in payments equally with greenbacks.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Rupture—coils or ruptures—and did not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the frailties or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not in that.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that simulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved sources. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is the cheapest in the end, not only in regard to health, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss surgeon in a community where a displacement like that of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen so many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Trusses and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in that resistless gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a *safe* remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more natural and healthy a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to relabrace and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blade, a sufferating in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the unmistakable signs of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as these appear the bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NOTICES.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.)

The Board of Directors of this Bank this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of State and Government tax. J. D. SCULLY,
APRIL 4, 1870. Cashier.
ap7:v81.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.
DR. L. H. WILLARD,

Has removed his office and residence to the corner of OHIO and BEAVER STREETS, Allegheny city. ap5

EVILS OF LIFE INSURANCE
BY
GEORGE ALBREE.
For sale by S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
ap5 119 Wood St.

WHEELER'S PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.
apt:v42

SPOONS, FORKS KNIVES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
WATTLES & SHAFER'S
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Persons going to housekeeping won d do well to call and see our fine STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE.

Also, a large assortment of AMERICAN CLOCKS, all selling at very low prices. ap2

CHEESE.

100 boxes Goshen Cheese;
100 boxes Factory; for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in

FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.

CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.

We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.

McCORD & CO.
mh30

AT HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
LADIES',
SASH AND ROSE RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.

77 & 79 *MARKET STREET*
mh12

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.

AT 30 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 35 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

1870. 1870.
SPRING.
C. ARBUTHNOT. J. G. STEPHENSON.
W. T. SHANNON.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
mh30

EMPIRE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of New York.
139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PRINCIPAL FEATURES:
Ordinary whole Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE after payment of first annual Premium.
Special Insurances NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. All policies NCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and no permits required. No ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and NOINCREASE of annual payments on any class of policies. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE PLAN, also upon the GUARANTEE INTEREST plan. NO NOTE is required on LOAN, and there is NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST charged upon the same. Policies become SELF-SUSTAINING in short sixteen years, and thereafter yield an income to the Policy holder. Life, term and endowment policies are issued; also, guarantee interest policies and annuities.
COMMENCEMENT BUSINESS of this Company shows in one year to April 1st, 1870: Assets, $1,500,000; Policies issued, 2,900; amount insured, $7,000,000; amount of premium, $250,000.
Good, active Agents wanted everywhere in Western Pennsylvania.
apr:v20 WM. A. FULLER, Manager,
78 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

ROBERT M. CUST has this day been admitted as a member of our firm.
H. HIGBY & CO.
APRIL 1, 1870.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line, is directed to our stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods apr:v42

PROPOSALS FOR SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Proposals for the erection of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument (to be erected on Seminary Hill, Allegheny,) will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 64 Grant street, (where the plans, specifications and specimen of stone can be seen) to 9 o'clock on APRIL 14th, 1870. The contract to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder.
A. L. PEARSON,
mh29: Chairman of Building Committee.

CHEAP STOVES AND TINWARE.

FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja29:t4 146 Grant st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 6 1-4 Cents,
3 CASES GOOD DARK PRINTS.

At 8 Cents,
FAST COL'D LIGHT AND DARK
PRINTS.

At 10 Cents,
Light and Dark Prints.

At 12 1-2 Cents,
GREY KENTUCKY JEANS.
A Great Bargain.

At 37 1-2 Cents,
GOOD 6-4 TABLE LINEN.

At 18 3-4 Cents,
DAMASK TOWELS.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business. n30d6

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870. }

Gold opened very dull this morning at a decline of ¾ per cent, with very little doing, but towards noon a firmer feeling prevailed and the rates advanced to 112⅛, closing, however, at 112. Although the specie held by the banks is gradually decreasing, no material advance is looked for just now, and a lower premium may prevail during the balance of the month.

Governments declined fully one quarter per cent off last night's quotations, but advanced rapidly on better gold and closed with a general improvement of about one-half to three fourths per cent, except 1881s, which closed lower.

Stocks were strong all day and appear more in a position for an advance than a decline. The cliques are strong ye and keep on buying until there is sufficient short interest created to allow again of a little trust. In our local securities fair prices are obtained, but it is only the best securities that are selected. Allegheny Valley bonds sold as high as 80¾ at auction, equivalent to 81¾ on list the best price is only 85 in the open market.

Money inactive.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 112; Silver, 109; Eighty-one's, 'C4; Five Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 109¾; do. 1865, new, 108¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; Ten Forties, 106¾; Adams Express Company, 61; Merchants Union Express Company, 6; American Express Company, 58; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 98; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 100¼; Chicago & Rock Island & Pacific, 17; Chicago & North Western, 73½; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 84½; Erie, 24¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large	Small.
London, par £	35,40	$5,56
Paris, per franc	21¼	23
Berlin, thaler	81	83
Frankfort, florin	47	49

—Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 112; United States 81xes, 1881, 114; Five-Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 109¾; Ten-Forties, 106¼; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 108⅝; do. do. 1867, 109¾; do. do. 1868, 109¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¼; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy Pacific, 113¾; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 6, 1870.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent. on call. Telegrams from Washington say May interest may not be anticipated. The Stock Exchange voted in favor of the new charter. Sterling exchange is steady. Gold opened quiet and steady at 111⅝, touched 112¼, and closed at 111⅞@112. Carrying rates 5@6 per cent. Clearances $20,000,000. Assistant Treasurer sold one million in 111 25 100@111 89 1000. Bids at gold closed $5,583,000.

Governments strong and active: Coupons of '81, 114¼@114½; do. '62, 110¾@110⅞; do. '64, 109¾@; do. '65, 109¾@110; do. '65, new, 108½@108⅝; do. '67, 109⅜@109½; do. '68, 109½@109⅝; 10 40s, 106⅛@106¾; currency 6s, 111¾@112.

State bonds dull and steady: Missouris, 92½; old Tennessees, 76; new, 62¾; Virginias, 69; old North Carolinas, 46½; new, 22.

Stocks dull but firm, with the chief interest in Reading, Northwestern and Pacific Mail. Lake Shore was pressed on the report that a bill had passed the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the Attorney General of that State to inquire into the terms of the consolidation of the Lake Shore and Buffalo and Erie Cos., and if such consolidation is found to be contrary to their respective charters, to procure the appointment of a receiver for such part of the Buffalo and Erie road as runs through the State of Pennsylvania.

Canton, 64¾; Cumberland, 32½; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 9½; Mariposa preferred, 12¾; Adams Express, 61; Wells, 19; American, 38. United States, 44¾; Pacific Mail, 36¾; New York Central, 92¾; Scrip, 89½; Erie, 24¾; do preferred, 49; Harlem, 143½; Reading, 98¼; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore, 86¾; Illinois Central, 139½; Pittsburgh, 100¼; Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 84½; Rhode Island, 117½; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 60¾; do preferred, 74½; Wabash, 46¾; do preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 38; do preferred, 64; Chicago and Alton, 119; do preferred, 125; Ohio and Mississippi, 29¾; Dubuque, 106¾; C. C. & C., 73¾; Iron Mount, 42¾; Hartford and Erie, 4¾.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 17.

Sub-Treasury balances: gold, $85,154,326; currency, $3,071,149; general balance, $83,318,859.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870. }

Business, generally, is better, the demand for several of the leading commodities having improved considerably within the past few days, and with reduced stocks and light arrivals, prices are tending upward. At no time, perhaps, within the past year has there been such an active inquiry for grain, corn, oats and Rye, which a month ago were a drag, are now sought after and picked up greedily, both by dealers and consumers, and that, too, at advanced prices. The principal cause for this is the bad condition of the country roads which have prevented farmers and country dealers from getting forward to market, and until the roads improve, it is unlikely that there will be any increase in the receipts. The grocery trade is also active and develops considerable more strength, and there is not as much cutting and slashing as there was a week or two ago, the upward tendency is prices having stiffened dealers, and they are not so anxious to force sales. Upon the whole, things are getting into better shape again, and business, generally, presents a more satisfactory and healthy aspect.

APPLES—Continue sluggish but unchanged; sales in a regular way at $2,50@3.50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9@9¾; Pots 7¾.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is selling readily at 37@40, while common truck is hard to sell unless very low prices are accepted.

BEANS—May be quoted at $1,75@2,25, the outside figure for choice navy—but few sales above $2.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CHEESE — Dull but unchanged. Sales of Western Reserve at 16c; Hamburge at 16½c; Ohio Goshen, 17½c; New York currency, 18@18½c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged, 25@25½c in jobbing lots, and 25@26c in a retail way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very sluggish and the market is completely glutted, nearly every produce house being full. We continue to quote Apples at 6¾@7½c. Peaches 7¼@8¾c for quarters, 9@10c for halves, and 18@20c for pared. Blackberries at 13@14c and pitted cherries at 25@28c.

EGGS—With continued liberal receipts the market is slow, especially at 23, which dealers are generally asking. There is no trouble, however, in selling at 22.

FLOUR—Market quiet but steady, with a fair local demand. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5¼ for spring; and 5¼@5¾ for winter, and $7@7¼ for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GROCERIES—Business has opened very active and buyers are taking hold freely at quotations. Sugars have advanced ¾ per cent for refined, and very firm with a tendency to still higher prices. It is pretty well established now that the bottom has been reached on all goods, and country buyers as well as city are making their purchases in larger quantities. Coffee, on account of light stock in the country, is very firm, and we expect soon to see higher figures on it. Syrups remain quiet and steady at our quotations. Perfection Drips and White Honey, being the same, (Havemeyers & Elder) we quote at same price. They are the finest goods offered in the market, excepting Ocean Spray Drips, which are a little better. Rice quiet and nominal. Foreign Fruits, Spice, Soda, Soap, are unchanged.

SUGARS—New Orleans, fair, 10½; good, 11½; prime, 11¾; choice, 12; Cuba, 10@11; Porto Rico, 10½@12. Refined, A, 13; B, 12¾; C, 12¼; Crushed and Granulated, 14.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 75@80c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—Perfection, 80; Silver Drips, 68; White Honey, 80; Golden, 60; Lovering, 64; Ocean Spray, 83.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 19@19½; Prime, 21; Choice, 21¾.

RICE—Carolina, 7¾c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,60; G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 6½; Satin Gloss, 11¼c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8,00 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $4,75 per box; Prunes, 14c; Currants 14½c; Valencia Raisins, 18c.

SPICES—Cassia, 65c; Cloves, 40c; grain Pepper, 33; Allspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1,40.

BAR LEAD—10½c; Shot, $2,75 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 11½c; "Oakely's," 10c; "Rosin, rosin from New Orleans," 8c; "Dobbin's," 18c; Wax, 9c; Chem. Olive, 8c.

CANDLES—Mould, 13c; Star, 22c.

BI CARB SODA—$6 per 100.

FISH—No. 1 Mackrel, $30 per bbl; No. 2 do, $26; No. 3 do, $18. Lake Herring, $4,25; White Fish, $9,00.

GRAIN—Little or no wheat in market, and prices are nominally unchanged, $1,10 to $1,15 for fair to prime red. Oats in active demand and higher; sales on wharf at 48c, with 50c bid for more, and we now quote, in store, at 50c to 53c. Corn market almost bare, and it is difficult to obtain accurate quotations; dealers are buying at 75c to 76c for car, and 78 to 80c for shelled. Rye is held at a material advance; 90c is freely offered, but there are no sellers below 95c to $1. Barley, also, is scarce and higher, though the demand is only moderate. We are reported sales of choice spring at 90c to $1.

HAY—Baled is being sold on wharf and track, at $15@20, as to quality.

HOMINY—$6@6½ per bbl.

HUSKS—2¼@3c.

LARD OIL—Is firmer but unchanged; $1,20@1,30, for Extra No. 1 and 88@90 for No. 2.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,50@1,75 for gallon lugs, as to quality.

ONIONS—$2,50@2,75 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The only new feature we have to notice is an advance in Clear Sides. Shoulders, 12 for Plain and 13¼ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 16¼ for Rubbed, and 17 for Clear; Plain Hams, 16, and Sugar Cured 17@17¾. Lard, 15 @15¾ in tierces, and 16 in kegs. Dried Beef, 19@19½. Mess Pork, $27½.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows, in store, at $56@57 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $7,50 per bushel, $3,00 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $2@2,25 per bushel.

SEEDS—There is no change to note in clover seed, $9 to $9½, and the demand is light. Timothy seed, $6. Flax seed market bare, $2,15 bid.

SALT—Unchanged—$1,80@1,85 in car load lots, and the usual advance in store.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870. }

There is nothing important to be said in regard to oil, nothing at least deserving of special notice. The demand for both crude and refined at present quotations, is only moderate, and, notwithstanding the market has been comparatively steady during the past three months, there being an almost total absence of the violent fluctuations in prices which prevailed to a great extent last year, there is, nevertheless, a want of confidence in regard to the stability of the trade, and this is not without its effect on the business. There is one good omen in the trade, and that is that operators generally refrain from entering into anything of a wild speculative character, and this accounts for the steadiness in prices. Our manufacturers are in good condition for business, as the stock of crude here is much larger than it was at this time last year, but there are two obstacles in the way, and it is hoped that they will soon be removed. First, crude is higher relatively than refined, as there is no margin for the manufacturer at present prices; and, second, freights to the sea board are still too high, notwithstanding the recent reduction. It is true, the exports of refined from January 1st to date are larger than they were at the corresponding time last year, but it should borne in mind that the shipments in 1869 were light. Pittsburgh should manufacture and ship considerably more oil in 1870 than she did in 1869, and that it will be done if the obstacles above referred to are removed, there is no doubt. As will be observed, our shipments must have increased somewhat within the last week, which is owing to a reduction in freight. It is said that the rate to Chicago has been reduced to 90c per barrel, and the freights to the east were cut down proportionately there is no doubt but what our shipments would also soon be largely increased. If oil can be carried to Chicago, distance 468 miles, as 90 cents per barrel, there is no good substantial reason why it cannot to Philadelphia, distance 100 miles less, for less than $1,50 per barrel.

CRUDE

The market was a little weak to-day, compared with yesterday, sellers accepting bids to day which were refused yesterday. Sale 1,000, seller 15 days, at 11¾; 1,600 on spot at 11¾; 2,000, seller 60 days at 11¾. Seller May, 11¾ bid; buyer all year, nominal at 14.

REFINED.

Market quiet but steady, prices fully sustained, and the offerings light. April quoted at 25¾; May, 26¼; April to June, 26½ bid; May to August, 27 bid; May to December, 28 bid; August to November, 28½ bid, and buyer all year, 30 bid.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

J. Wilkins 240 bbls, on account P. & B. Pet. Co; E. L. Goodwin 400, on account J. B. Barbour; Citizens' Oil Works 483, on account L. Young; Jas. Wilkins 160, on account J. H. Wilkins; A. B. Mills 80, on account Wm. Bartle.

Total.....1,530 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

National Refining & Storing Co., 20 ref. oil to Swathmore & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co, 251 bbls refined to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

J. A. McKee 248 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....519 bbls.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Barely 165 cattle arrived since Monday. The demand is good and high prices are anticipated for Friday. Only 6 cars of sheep came to-day; they are much wanted. Prices are unchanged, 2 cars 77 lb sheared Ohio selling at 6¼c; of wool stock the poorest car Illinois 72 lbs sold at 6¾c; a lot of 86 lbs at 8c; a car of prime 116 lb Massachusetts at 9¾c, with a car of similar clipped 87 lbs at 7¾c. Hogs have fallen 1¢; 19 cars arrived to-day; they brought 12@12¼c dead.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Cattle quiet and easier at $5,65@6,30 for fair, $6 for medium, $6,50@7,50 for good to choice, and $7,75 for extra steers. Hogs in good shipping demand at $8,12½@8,40 for common, $8,45@8,60 for fair to medium, $8,70@9,25 for good to choice and $9,40 for extra.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The market is quiet. The most important feature in the market was the reduction by one firm in the price of Manchester percales and Armure cloths from 15 to 12½c regardless of style, but this price is below the regular rate. Indian Orchard Company show new double weight heavy brown sheetings at 17c.

DETROIT, April 6.—Wheat lower and more active; extra $1,26, No 1 selling freely at $1,14. Oats 51@53. Barley—sales of choice at $1,55 per cental. Clover seed $8,75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Cotton lower, with sales 1,600 bales at 23c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 10,317 bbls; flour unchanged, with sales 6,100 bbls. Rye Flour dull at $4@5. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky firmer, with sales 350 bbls western at $1,05@1,06. Wheat: receipts 22,020 bush; wheat opened quiet but closed more active and one cent better, with an improved export demand; sales 110,000 bushels at $1@1,01¾ for No 3 spring; $1,06@1,11 for No 2 Chicago; $1,11 @1,13 for No 2 Milwaukee, the latter price for choice; $1,18¾ for No 1 spring; $1,20@1,26 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet. Barley quiet, with sales 13,500 bush Canada West at $1@1,05. Corn: receipts 52,330 bush; corn a shade firmer, with sales 38,000 bush at $1,07½@1,09 for old and $1,10@1,10¾ for new yellow western and Jersey. Oats: receipts 2,719 bus, and firmer; sales 54,000 bush at 58c for western in store, 60¼c for do, afloat and 62@65c for Ohio and State. Wool steady, with sales of 16000 pounds at 44½@51½c for domestic fleece. Leather: hemlock sole drooping at 28½@30c. Coal: domestic quiet and firm. Rice dull. Coffee dull. Sugar firm, with sales of 4091 hds Cuba at 9¼c. Molasses quiet. Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet, at 14¾c for crude, and 26¾c for refined. Linseed oil dull, at 86@88c in casks. Turpentine firm at 47@47½c. Steadying copper quiet and unchanged; ingot copper at 20¾@19¾c for Baltimore and Lake Superior. Pig iron is in fair request at $35@35 for Scotch and $31@34 for American. Bar quiet at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet iron dull at 11@12c in gold for Russia. Nails dull, at 4¾@4¾c for cut, 5¼@6 for clinch, and 23@23c for horse shoe. Pork steady, with sales of 650 bbls at $27 for mess; $19,50@20 for prime and $22,25@22,75 for prime mess; also, sales of 1500 bbls mess, seller May and June, at $26,90@27,00. Beef steady and quiet; sales of 130 bbls and 100 tierces. Beef Hams quiet; sales of 425 bbls at $28@33 for new. Cut Meats steady; sales of 150 packages at 10¾@ 10¾c for shoulders and 14½@16c for hams. Middles firm and in moderate demand; sales of 175 boxes at 12¾c for Cumberland cut and 13¾@14c for short ribbed. Lard firmer; sales of 425 tierces at 14¾@16c for steam and 16@16¼c for kettle rendered; also, sales of 2500 tierces steam, seller April, May and June, at 15¾@15¾c. Butter more active at 14@ 20c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 12@16c. Freights to Liverpool heavy; shipments of 35,000 bush wheat per steamer at 9¾.

Latest.—Flour closed quiet without any decided change. Wheat higher and the export demand better; No 2 spring $1,08@1,13, winter red and amber western $1,23@1,26¾.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Flour dull and firm at 50c in store, and 60¼c afloat for western. Corn steady at $1,07@1,09 for new mixed western. Pork firm; sales of 1,000 bbls at $27 for seller April and May, closing with buyers at $28 for April, and $27 for May, with seller ¾c higher. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm and a fair demand. Bacon steady but demand limited. Lard firm at 15¾@15¾c for prime steam. Eggs in good demand at 28c.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat: No 1 quiet at 87c and No 2 active, unsettled and 1c lower at 79@79¼c; closing outside; this afternoon the market was irregular, closing at 79¼@79¾c cash and 79¾c seller May. Corn dull and 1@2c lower, closing at 77c for No 2 and 76@76¾c for rejected; this afternoon the market was dull at 77¾ @78¾ cash and 80c seller May for No 2. Oats quiet and ¼ cent lower, closing at 39¼c for No 2. Rye quiet, closing at 71@73c for regular and feed; receipts No. 2. Barley nominal at 50@ 60c for No 2. Highwines firmer with sales at $1,05. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork at $26,50@27,00. Lard 15c. Dry salted shoulders 10@10½c; rough sides 16c; Cumberland middles 11¾c in bulk. Receipts for the past 24 hours—3,260 bbls flour, 2,100 bush wheat, 15,310 bush corn, 3,700 bush oats, 1,900 bush rye, 1,900 bush barley and 3,216 head hogs. Shipments —2,281 bbls flour, 10,734 bush wheat, 13,587 bush corn, 12,766 bush oats, 1,371 bush barley and 2,076 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Wheat $1,08@ 1,15. Corn 55@56c. Oats 50@56c. Rye 85@90c. Barley unchanged. Cotton steady but quiet, middling uplands 22½c. Tobacco steady; sales of 53 hhds at $4,20 to $22, and 8 boxes Ohio seed leaf at $7,25 to $12@13,50. Whisky in good demand; sales of 150 bbls at 81. Provisions—Mess pork sold at $27, and city could have been sold at this rate to a large extent, but holders are asking $27,50. Bulk Shoulders in active demand; sales 200,000 pounds at 10@10¼c, chiefly at the inside rate, but none to be had below 10¼c. Bacon—Clear sides sold at 13¾c, rib at 14c and clear at 14½c, but held now at 14¾c. Bacon firm but not so much done; shoulders held at 11¾c, sides at 14¾c and rib for clear 14¾c, and clear sugar cured hams 17@18c. Lard in demand at 15c for kettle and this rate was paid for steam. Linseed oil still at 93@94c. Lard oil firm at $1,20@1,25.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Tobacco firm, at 6@7¾c for lugs, 7¼@11½c for common to medium leaf. Cotton quiet, at 22c for middling. Flour quiet; spring brands range from $3,40 to $4,15, Fallerton $4,25 @4,50, double extra $4,75, treble extra $6@5,50. Wheat firm, at $1,05@1,08 for No. 2 red fall, $1,25 for choice. Corn firm; choice white in elevator 82c, yellow sacked 85c, white do 90@92½c, mixed higher at 54@56c. Barley; nothing done. Rye firmer at 76c for prime. Whiskey firm at $1,02. Sugar is steady at 9¼@9¾c for Louisiana. Coffee firmer at 19¾@22½c. Molasses quiet at 75@80c for plantation. Pork stiff at $27, but held at $27,25@27,50 at the close. Dry salt meat active and strong, but all sales private. Bacon very stiff, with sales of 350,000 lbs for the week at clear sides on private terms and jobbing lots of shoulders at 11@11¼c, clear rib 15¼c, clear sides 16c.

Cattle and hogs steady and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—Flour steady and unchanged. Rye flour dull at $4,75 @5,50 per bbl. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn higher; No 2 at 86c, do rejected at 81c, No 1 old held 92c. Oats dull and held at 55c for mixed Ohio. Rye nominal. Barley quiet at 85c@$1 for State and Canada. Petroleum quiet but refined held firmer at 25@23¾c for standard white; crude unchanged and lower owing to the prospect of a reduction in freight from Oil City, held at $5,15 per bbl.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Wheat firm; Maryland $1,35@1,45, Pennsylvania $1,25 @1,30. Corn active and scarce at $1,05@ 1,07 for white, $1 04@1,05 for yellow. Oats active at 60@62c. Mess pork firm at $27,59. Bacon firm: rib sides 15¼@ 15½c, clear sides 16¼@16½c, shoulders 12½c, hams 19@20c. Lard firm at 15½ @16c. Whisky in good demand at $1,03 @1,04.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Cotton irregular, middling 21½c. Flour $6. Corn 59c. Oats 67c. Rye 90c. Wheat $1,25. Sugar 11½c. Molasses 72c. Pork $27. Bacon 11½@13¾c@16½c. Bulk Meats 10½@ 14¾@15¾c. Lard 15¾c. Hams 18c. Whisky: demand equal to the supply at $1. Tobacco: sales of 264 hhds; fresh $3 @5,50, lugs $8@15 and leaf $12@22,50@ 22,50.

MEMPHIS, April 6.—Cotton quiet and steady at 22½c; receipts for two days 162 bales; exports 800. Flour: superfine $4,50. Corn scarce at $1. Oats 62½@65c. Hay $26,00@27,00 Bran $28@29. Lard 15@17c. Pork $27,50. Bacon: shoulders 11½c; sides 16½c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 10c; sides 15c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat active, and advanced 5c; red $1,30, white $1,37½. Rye $1. Corn is held 3c higher, with sales of yellow at $1,08. Oats held firmly at 62@65c. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Pork $26,50. Wiskey firm at $1,06 for iron bound.

TOLEDO, April 9.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 White Michigan at $1,20; regular at $1,13, amber at $1,05¾, No 1 red at $1,13. Corn a shade lower, No. 1 at 87½c, new at 87c. Oats a shade lower, No. 2 62c, Michigan 53c. Clover seed 5 cents lower, at $8,35.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Flour nominal. Wheat unsettled with sales at 84c for No. 1, 77½ for No. 2. Oats firm at 42½c for No. 2 fresh. Corn easier at 69c for new. Rye nominal.

NASHVILLE, April 6.—Cotton steady; low middling 21c; good ordinary 20c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 6.—6 cars lake sup ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 4 do do, Jones & Li; 3 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 5 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do e s ore, Bryan & C; 1 do shingles, P E Cady; 1 do ore, Wm Clark; 28 bdls hides, Lindsay, S & E; 2 do wire, Collins & W; 1 car potatoes, 1 bbl butter, J M & Co; 115 sks potatoes, Bricker & Co; 114 carboys acid, J Irwin; lot sundries, R P Burgan; 8,000 feet lumber, Cromlow & C; 4 bxs butter, 34 jugs molasses, Bruggeman & C; 78 bdls take teeth, Anderson & W; 6 bbls b flour, Alias Works; 20 kgs p barley, Seghmyer & V; 5 bbls do, Arbuckles & Co; 10 bdls paper, Bardwell & M; 12 bbls s iron, 1 bbl do, W Miller; 1 keg powder, Arbuckles & Co; 3 bbls eggs, Houck, J & Co; 5 sks wheat, 10 do corn, 5 do oats, 2 bxs onions, H Rea, Jr; 20 jugs syrup, G W McClure; 2 bxs butter, Graham & M; 2 revolving rakes, J Hare & Son; 26 sks oats, Spencer & M; 5 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 4 do do, H Riddle; 2 do do, Paul & G; 109 sks potatoes, A Pepperl; 84 sks corn, McBane & A; 87 c bbls, B D Moore.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 6.—15 bbls whisky, F Evert & Co; 15 sks kgs, B L Fahnestock; 21 c bxs, Reymer & Bros; 2 bbls 1 s oil, R E Sellers; 30 bbls do Geo Kelley; 5 bbls japan, Harris & Ewing; 7 bdls chair stuff, J Woodwell & Son; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 7 do s iron, 1 do cask, Lewis, B, D & Co; 2 bbls onions, 1 do beans, Day & Co; 13 empty oil bbls, 1 do keg, S P Shriver; 5 do butter, 1 do onions, 11 bxs butter, 1¾ do, Voigt, M & Co; 1 do onions, 2 kegs do, 5 tubs butter, 1 bxs do, H Rea Jr; 88 bbls e oil, D P Reighart; 23 tubs butter, J A Graff & do; 2 do eggs, Dilworth, H & Co; 6 bdls forks, J Woodwell; 32 do do, B Wolf Jr & Co; 50 do do P H Laufman & Bro; 15 do steel, Reese, G & D; 2 cars l stone, Graff, B & Co; 64 sxs wool, W Barker Jr & Co; 12 do, 12 bdls r paper, Godfrey & Clark; 2 cars ore, Brown & Co; 200 bxs cheese, W W Wolcott; 100 bbls flour, Watt, L & Co; 6 cars metal, Shinick & Co; 5 do do, Brown & Co; 6 Bryan & C; 7 do do, Graff, B & Co; 3 do do, Hallman & H; 1 do do, Zug & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 8.—2 cars wheat, R I Kennedy; 2 do staves, W Hastings; 43 tes lard, 5 bbls do, 5 tcs sausage; F Sellers; 400 bgs flour, T C Jenkins Bro; 1 bbl eggs, 1 tub butter, J A Graff & Co; W H Graff & Co; 2 do apples, Knable & P; 2 do eggs, Head & M; 5 tubs butter, P Duff & Son; 5 do do, H Rea Jr; 5 bbls eggs, 7 tubs butter, F G Craighead; 54 bgs barley, S Hood; 3 do d peaches, W Miller; 6 firkins butter, W H Graff; 5 bbls d peaches, 1 do eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 52 cads tobacco, W L Jones; 20 do do R W Jenkinson; 10 bxs soap, 3 cases lard, J Lockhart.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 6.—2 cars wheat, W McKee & Co; 3 bbls oil, W J Snodgrass; 200 bbls flour, Geo Stewart; 1 cask eggs, R & A Carson; 146 bdls paper, Frazier & M; 1 car 1 stone, Hopkins & Co; 8 S Moutil; 1 do do, J P Henderson; 100 bbls flour, J B McKee & Co; 5 doz brooms, F Beckert; 1 car metal, Rogers & B; 1 do wheat, Kennedy Bro; 49 sks wheat, 87 do corn, 15 sks oats, 50 do wheat, Rose & E; 1 car lumber, Frazier Bro; 1 do do, J Nanz; 50 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 3 bbls onions, John Herbert.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 6.—72 cars coal Kier, F & K; 44 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 11 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 2 do oats, Blaney & M; 1 sk onions, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 do do, Shoonberger, B & Co; 3 bbls eggs, 3 bxs butter, F T McKee; 4 calves, W Hoffman; 1 roll leather, 1 bbl grease, 2 bgs hair, 1 bdl s pelts, B Pflum; 25 p & d hides, 13 sheep pelts, J Cadiery; 61 bbls tar, L Oppenheimer, 13 sks oats, J Boyd; 262 sks oats, 18 do rye, Scott & G; 3 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 5 calves, 2 hogs, C Bonshire.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET, April 6.—36 bbls eggs, 1 box butter, Johnston & C; 2 bbls eggs, J J Pettit; 50 beach blocks, A Chambers; 69 sks oats, Emry & Heisel; 1 bbl eggs, 2 pkgs butter, 2 do dry apples, Little & B; 5 pkgs eggs, 2 do butter, S Heaton; 46 bbls apples, John Horne; 13 sks rags, 21 bbls eggs, J W Scott; 78 bxs w glass, H H Tryl; 80 do do do, G S Schultz.

WHEELING PER BELLE, April 6.—2 bbls eggs, McBane & A; 6 do do, 2 do beans, 2 do d apples, G B Edwards & Co; 4 do eggs, W Bannon; 3 do do, 6 do apples, 2 do onions, Woodward & D; 2 bxs eggs, Gregg, Son & Co, lot sundries, Head & M; 46 sks oats, L Jones & Son; lot furniture, Myers & Son; 6 bgs thoroughbred, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Randolph & S; 2 do do, H Rea Jr, 49 sks oats, Geo Wells; 61 do do, W J Steel & Bro; 50 tons metal, J W Porter; 102 sks, 4 bbls potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 200 sks rye, 21 do corn, 29 do oats, M Bryan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the System.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for the Liver and Blood.

All these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedies for Consumption, and all other diseases of a thick muddy condition of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Consumptives, Dyspeptics are often forerunners of Consumption, and we earnestly manifest themselves they require it to be promptly attended to.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has met with unprecedented success in the cure of Consumption, and has been proved by the thousand cures it has made of the most severe and dangerous character, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and is now regarded by physicians as no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not destroyed or wasted away beyond the point to which it is supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired of his recovery. Many such cases have been restored to perfect health, and restored to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonic disease are curable, for that would be untrue, but he emphatically asserts that often of the most desperate character, and that cases such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats and expectoration of matter, which are generally considered the forerunners of consumption, are they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are raised by pillows to the sitting posture are cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are not destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, these medicines are equally effective. Dr. Schenck has photographs of the lungs of those who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be able to heal sores in the lungs, in the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to keep the liver and stomach tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to improve the appetite and digestion, and to improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required together with such agents as will cleanse the food easily digested. As the articles most suitable for the diet of Consumptive patients are designated by Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, which is a concentrated gratuitously, in general, the most healthy nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be at first assisted in order to make either food or medicine effectively useful. This is effected by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated.

When the digestive powers are put in good shape, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure of the patient, is invigorated and its lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. The healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Bilious and Consumption is almost always combined with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are to be used to remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel, but do not "salivate" and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral substance. These Pills are the most delicate and searching, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One or two of these pills will prove the efficacy of these medicines.

In Consumption on the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient and assist in Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs are almost entirely destroyed, and all symptoms according to the judgment of the physician in tested a speedy death. The first of pills—the two latter actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicines, can be had gratis, or will be mailed by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15, North 6th street, Philadelphia.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1,50 per bottle, or $7,50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. de27-d&wly

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONSULTED PRIVATELY ON THE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervousness, debility, pimples on the face, seminal emiss

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Mysterious Lady.

Alderman Shore is having his office thoroughly renovated.

Base Ballists are commencing to reorganize and prepare for the ensuing season.

Our magistrates are enjoying a season of repose from the vexations of criminal affairs.

Yesterday Deputy Mayor Cartwright committed to jail Thomas Broderick for drunkenness.

Opera Glasses.—Buy or hire your opera glasses at Dansoath's jewelry store, 56 Fifth avenue.

Official Meeting.—The Fire Engine and Hose Committee meet to-day at the Council Chamber, at three o'clock P. M.

Wm. Nixon, George B. Geisinger and Joseph Hough have been appointed special policemen for the Allegheny Park.

Physician's Office Removed.—Dr. L. H. Willard has removed his office and residence to the corner of Ohio and Beaver street, Allegheny.

Lizzie Singerly made information yesterday before Alderman Shore against Mollie Brooks for keeping a bawdy house. The establishment is located on Elm street near Fifth avenue. The accused was held for a hearing.

An adjourned meeting of the liquor dealers should have been held yesterday afternoon, but the attendance was small, and the committees not being prepared to report none was convened. The next meeting will be duly announced.

Leg Broken.—Yesterday morning Dr. Cronomire, residing on Penn street near Twelfth, accidentally fell down the steps leading into the cellar of his house. His right leg was broken above the knee by the fall. He sustained other injuries, painful but not dangerous.

Unfortunate Again.—Frederick Carlos Ferdinand, the short hand reporter who figured as a consummate fraud in this city, in newspaperdom, a few months ago attempted to steal the raglan overcoat of a judge in a St. Louis court last week and was committed to jail to await his trial on the charge. His life is full of adventure.

Supper and Sociable.—The members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city have been unusually active in making preparations for a reunion of their friends on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, this week, in the Ninth Ward (Ralston) School House. The entertainment will be a very pleasant affair, and we bespeak for them a large attendance.

Grand Entertainment.—A grand elocutionary entertainment will be given by Prof. Mark Bailey, of Yale College, on Thursday evening, April 7th, at the Fourth Ward Public School House, Pitts-burgh. Prof. C. Townsend, of New York, will also deliver an amusing lecture, subject—"Shall We Hang Out," at same time and place. The Allegheny Quartette Club will furnish music for the occasion.

New Spring Goods for men and boy's wear, comprising cloths, cassimeres, vestings and general gents' goods, suitable to the season, have just been received at Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, No 121 Wood street, corner of Fifth avenue, and will be made up in the neatest, most fashionable and most durable manner at prices in keeping with the large dullness of trade. A magnificent stock of ready made clothing, and gents furnishing goods also just received.

The Monument.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Monument Association was held at the Art Gallery, 231 Liberty street. It was decided to procure the stone for the monument from Massillon, Ohio, and to construct it after the plan prepared by Mr. Morgenroth—the original design. The work on the foundation will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, in order that the cornerstone may be laid at the designated time.

Y. M. M. Library.—The books, &c., of the Library were removed during last week to one of the handsome store rooms in the Library building, the proper rooms being as yet unfinished. This room has been fitted up as a reading room, and will be used as such until the final removal into the rooms designed for the Library on the second floor. The circulation of books for the present has been suspended, and all books in the possession of members called in, for the purpose of making a new classification.

East Liberty.

Our East Liberty friends should always bear in mind their enterprising citizen Mr. W. G. Anderson the popular Newsdealer of this place, when in want of anything in his line. Mr. A. has in connection with his news depot, a very large stock of cigars and tobacco, where the lovers of the weed can be accommodated with anything in that branch of the business. He is also agent for the GAZETTE, to whom all persons wishing our paper should leave their orders. He delivers it to you for fifteen cents per week.

Complicated Litigation.

W. J. Hammond and the brothers Koenig were extensively engaged in litigation yesterday. First Hammond had a quarrel with John Koenig; as a result he made information before Alderman Taylor against him for assault and battery, alleging that he had "pushed him against a glass show case." In return, Koenig made information before Alderman Koenig, a fraternal relative, against Hammond for malicious mischief, charging him with smashing a show case in his jewelry store on Penn street. The defendants in both these cases were arrested and held for hearings. Then, thirdly, Hammond made information before Alderman Taylor, charging Alderman Koenig with arresting him without a warrant—a clear case of assault and battery. In this latter case a warrant was issued.

Full of Trouble.

Yesterday afternoon N. Levi made information before Alderman Donaldson against James Bernstein for larceny as bailee and fraud. The prosecutor keeps the establishment on St. Clair street known as "Cheap John's headquarters." Bernstein was in his employ, and, it is alleged, at one time was sent with an order to a jeweler for goods. He received the goods, but it is charged appropriated them to his own use. Coming back to the store, it is further stated, he tapped the till of $50 or $60. The jewelry amounted to about $117. With his booty he cleared out. Subsequently he returned and secured a situation with his employer again. He then, it is stated, persuaded that confiding man to purchase him a set of household furniture, with the agreement that a certain portion should be kept from his wages each week until the bill was settled. When the furniture was received it is alleged he went back on this arrangement and cleared out again. This is the head and front of his offence, which has got him into considerable trouble. He was arrested soon after the informations had been made, and in default of bail committed to jail for a hearing.

New Auction House—Live Business Men in a New Trade.

There has just been opened at No. 105 Fifth avenue, two doors below the Cathedral, a first class auction house and general commission salesroom, over which will preside Messrs. Albert Portner, long identified with the active business management of the late Masonic Hall auction headquarters, and Fin Mains, the enterprising and popular hatter, under the name and style of Portner & Mains. These gentlemen bring with them into business a large and practical experience and high personal reputation as honorable and fair dealing merchants. They propose to conduct their business in such manner as to warrant the satisfaction of the public and to ensure a large share of the patronage. They will sell all descriptions of goods on commission, and at their commodious and elegantly fitted up sales rooms will always be found a general assortment of merchandise and furniture left for public auction or private sale. Yesterday an elegant assortment of new carpets was opened which attracts much attention from housekeepers. Great bargains in this line of goods may be secured throughout the present and coming week. We earnestly commend the new firm and new house to the patronage of our readers and wish them all the success and prosperity which upright dealing, enterprise and energy warrant.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—Topen Hunsinger, indicted for illegal distilling, was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance for trial at Williamsport.

Abraham Ullman, indicted for violating the revenue law in putting up cigars in larger quantities than prescribed, and failing to pay the tax, was required to enter bail for trial on the 27th instant.

The case of the United States vs. J. C. & Hascall W. Buffum, indicted for purchasing ale in casks upon which there were no stamps, and bottling the same without having the casks stamped, was taken up. The defendants, who are proprietors of a bottling establishment in this city, some time last fall, received one hundred barrels of ale from a firm in Wheeling, which was shipped without being properly stamped, on a permit granting privilege to the manufacturers to ship one hundred barrels of ale to their own warehouse in this city. Some months after the ale had been shipped, Mr. Buffum, or his agent, called at the Collector's office to procure manufacturer's stamps for one hundred barrels of ale. The Collector declined to sell them to him, on the ground that he was not a manufacturer, and inquired where the ale was, when Mr. Buffum refused to give him any satisfaction.

The testimony was concluded and the case argued for defendants, and District Attorney Swope will make the argument on the part of the Government Thursday morning.

REASONS FOR A NEW TRIAL.

In the case of the United States vs. Julius Alder et al., which was tried and a verdict of guilty rendered last week, a report of which we published in our issue of Monday, attorneys for defendant submitted the following reasons in support of a motion for a new trial:

First, The notice given by the defendant was, by direction of the assessor, dated back, and having been accepted by the proper officer as a compliance with the law, should have been so regarded by the Court, in the absence of any demand by the Assessor or refusal of the defendant to furnish it at an earlier period.

Second, There is no time fixed by law for giving the notice required, and it was therefore to be given when reasonably demanded, and the Court should have so instructed the jury.

Third, The averment in the first count of the indictment being a negative averment the burden was on the Commonwealth to prove the neglect and refusal of defendants.

THIRD COUNT—*First*, The verdict on this count was contrary to both the law and the evidence. The court should have instructed the jury that the six barrels of Kentucky whisky were properly entered in the book on the 31st of January.

Second, Evidence was admitted to show that certain entries in the book were false, the indictment not containing any averment to that effect.

Third, Evidence was admitted to show that certain entries in the book were false, the indictment not containing any averment to that effect.

Fourth, The indictment charges that the defendants neglected and refused to provide themselves with a book, to be prepared and kept by them, in the manner prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, &c., and the evidence produced by the United States proved that a book had been kept by defendants and could have been produced in Court, to show that said entries were incorrect, was inadmissible without an averment to that effect in the indictment, and it contains none. The evidence produced by the United States negatived the averments of this count, and the verdict should have been for defendants.

FOURTH COUNT—1st. There was no evidence to show that the defendant had filled any barrels or casks with spirits without having the same duly stamped.

Second, The evidence relating to the shipment of rum and brandy was irrevelant and did not tend to prove the issue formed on this count. The evidence was not pertinent to the issue and tended greatly to confuse the minds of the jurors and excite unfavorable prejudice.

Third, The District Attorney after the testimony had closed and counsel for defendants had addressed the jury, made an experiment before the jury with litmus paper for the purpose of showing the presence of sulphuric acid in a small quantity of distilled spirits alleged to have been drawn from a barrel sent by defendants to Baltimore, which is matter of figuring evidence, instead of commenting on the facts, which defendants counsel had no opportunity to explain.

Fourth, The District Attorney made many misstatements of evidence.

Fifth, There was no evidence whatever that the defendants had put sulphuric acid in the distilled spirits, but much to the contrary.

For the above reasons defendants ask that a new trial be granted on the 1st, 3d and 4th counts of said indictment.

Reasons in arrest of judgment:

First, the third count of the indictment is contradictory, repugnant and inconsistent, in averring that the defendants "did neglect and refuse to provide themselves with a book *to be* prepared and kept by them in the manner prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue," and did "neglect and refuse to enter or cause to be entered on said book" the particulars and things charged in this indictment. The count does not charge that the book kept did not accord with the form prescribed and that the entries were not made at the proper time nor in the prescribed manner; but in substance it avers that the defendants did not provide themselves with a book and did not make entries in said book, which they had not provided and consequently did not have.

Second, the fourth count of the indictment does not describe and set out an indictable offence.

For these and other reasons apparent upon the face of the indictment defendants ask that judgment may be arrested.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. David Morgan, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, M. Hustead prosecutor. Hustead is a constable of Birmingham, and having a warrant for the arrest of Morgan on a charge of larceny, attempted to execute it, when, it is alleged, the defendant struck Hustead on the nose with his fist, breaking the nose. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery.

THE GAMBLERS.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Armstrong and John Patch, indicted for keeping a gambling house and assisting others in maintaining the same. They were indicted jointly with Wm. Rafferty and Alex. Miller on the first charge and separately on the seconds. Miller was not arrested and Rafferty failed to put in an appearance when called, and his recognizance was forfeited. John Coyle, Esq., appeared for the defendants and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., and District Attorney Pearson conducted the case for the Commonwealth.

The defendants were charged with keeping a common gambling house at No. 26 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, and on or about the 5th of February last information was made against Rafferty before Mayor Brush, and a warrant issued. A detachment of the police made a raid on the house, and in a room on the second story the defendants were found and were arrested. The implements, which were a "lay out" board, silver "deal box," "card racks" and "game case," used in the game of "Faro," were found in the room, and a lot of checks were found secreted on the sloping out side of the window opening from the room. The parties were arrested and the implements taken in charge and placed in the hands of the Mayor's clerk.

Information was then made, including Patch and Armstrong, who were, after a hearing, held for trial.

Officer Moon, who made the information, was sworn and detailed what he knew of the establishment and the defendants' connection with it.

Several of the officers who assisted in making the arrest were sworn and also testified to finding Armstrong and Patch in the room.

James S. Patterson, Mayor's clerk, was next called and testified to having received the gambling apparatus from the officers on the night of the raid and that he had kept it in his possession since that time until it was brought into Court.

Mr. H. Simpson was the next witness called, and testified to having been in the room when the raid was made; had been in the house about half an hour when the officers came; Rafferty had been dealing, and a few moments before the arrival of the officers Rafferty (Rafferty) asked Armstrong to deal for him a few moments until he got shaved. Armstrong took the box and commenced dealing; Patch was sitting on a chair doing nothing; Neillie was there also. Mr. Simpson, at the request of counsel for the Commonwealth, explained to the jury the manner of playing the game. He said it was very much like gambling in oil or gold. The chances were in favor of the dealer and against the better, about fifteen per cent., as the better had to do the guess work.

David E. Hall testified that he had been in the house referred to, and was in the house referred to on the night of the arrest. Armstrong and Patch were both there. Patch opened the door and admitted the witness. Rafferty and Neillie were dealing. Witness was playing himself when the officers came.

W. W. Neiper testified to having been in the house on the night the arrests were made. A game of Faro was in progress, and Rafferty was dealing. Patch was sitting on a chair; never saw him engaged in the game in any way; witness thought Patch opened the door and let him in the house that evening, and also on other occasions. The bets were not limited. A man could bet a hundred dollars on the turn of a single card if he desired to do so. He might, if he would bet strong enough, loose five hundred or a thousand dollars in a single night. The witness, he said, had lost that much in a single night, and lost it fairly. The chances were as much in favor of winning as loosing, in other words, they were about equal if the game was played fairly. The dealer was more likely to loose by unfair dealing than the better. A man could not be cheated if he knew anything about the game, and if he did not he had no business to play. Men were sometimes broken up or ruined by the game, and sometimes the bank was broken.

Henry Goldstein was next called. Was in the house on the night of the arrest. Patch let him in. Saw no playing while he was there. Had been in a similar house on Market street, and also one on Third avenue, but saw no playing.

Mr. Simpson, recalled—Had been in the house on Market street. Saw Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Patch there, but no playing was done. Mr. Reno let him in the house. Was in a similar house on Third avenue, which was kept by "Pid" McKee.

Henry Reno testified to having been in the house on St. Clair street several times. Was there the night of the arrest. Armstrong and Patch were there. Armstrong was dealing. Was in the house on Market street and had seen both Patch and Armstrong dealing faro at different times.

David Kelly, Neal McCallion and several others were called, but their testimony elicited nothing new. The prosecution here closed.

THE DEFENCE.

John Coyle, Esq., opened the case for the defence. He claimed that the defendants were not common gamblers, that they both followed legitimate callings for a livelihood.

Joseph Hastings was called, and the defence proposed to prove by him that Mr. Armstrong was a mechanic, and not a common gambler.

Mr. Swartzwelder objected, on the ground that the indictment did not charge them with being common gamblers, but with keeping a gambling apparatus.

The Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Coyle said that he had fourteen or fifteen witnesses, respectable citizens, by whom he could prove that the defendants were not common gamblers.

Two or three other witnesses were called, but their testimony was of no consequence. Mr. Smithson was recalled and testified that the house was raided and furnished by detectives; he was also proven that Mr. Armstrong had papered the rooms in which the gambling was done.

Mr. Coyle argued the case to the jury for the defense, in which he held that the Commonwealth had failed to make out a case, and it was incumbent upon the Commonwealth to make out a case against the defendants beyond a reasonable doubt before the jury would be justifiable in finding a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Swartzwalder followed on the part of the Commonwealth. His argument, although brief, was one of his ablest efforts. He reviewed the testimony in all its horrid details, the evil influences of the crime of gambling, and held that it was productive of more misery and crime of every description than any other business in the world. The curse of gambling was only a respectable name for a thief and a robber. After carefully commenting upon the evidence, which he held was conclusive as to the guilt of the prisoner, he spoke with a perception withering in its effect upon all evil doers and gamblers particularly.

The jury after a brief absence returned a verdict of guilty on the second count of the indictment. Sentence deferred.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

270 Com. vs. Elijah Hall.
58 " Caroline Schubert.
254 " Jno. Myer et al.
308 " Fred Doliman.
309 " A. Doliman—2 cases.
306 " J. Smith.
305 " David Strain.
303 " Samuel Reed.
302 " Chas. Marker.
301 " W. B. Koontzman.
299 " Lyman Palmer.
300 " Ludwig Bayer.
188 " Peter Crider.
255 " Jno. W. Renouf.
297 " Frank Elder et al.
298 " W. B. Newell.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—The case of Sumner and Co., vs. Updegraff et ux, reported yesterday, was resumed and submitted to the jury.

The next case taken up was that of Bridget Murphy vs. The borough of Monongahela, action on the case to recover damages. The plaintiff alleges that some six months since while passing over a public board walk in said borough she slipped upon a broken board which caused her to fall through the walk breaking her leg and otherwise injuring her. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

62 Francis Bonnet vs. James Sterling.
67 Clark vs. McIntyre.
72 Cuthbert & Bro. vs. Read.
77 Simpson vs. Carothers.
78 Kyle vs. Lynch.
81 Doliman vs. Gilmore, Straub & Co.
84 Wonderlich et ux vs. Comstock.
85 McIntyre vs. Marshall.
86 Shipp et al for use vs. Hespenheide.
87 Cook vs. Davis.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—The case of the Citizens' Oil Refining Company vs. Bonney & Dilworth, previously reported, was resumed and is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

183 Paste vs. Burns.
191 Perchment vs. McKee.
112 Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurent.
176 Brown for use vs. owners steamboat "Reindeer."
180 Owners steamboat "Grey Fox" vs. Millingar, McCloy & Co.
194 Brown vs. Seiffert.
208 Seitz vs. Jones.
209 Same vs. Same.
134 (o. l.) Waring & King vs. Miller & Co.
101 (o. l.) Napier vs. Darlington.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Conflagration in Allegheny—Rogers & Co.'s Spoke and Hub Factory, and Douglas & Hays' Planing Mill, Destroyed—Loss About $17,000—Insurance $10,000—Fireman Injured.

A destructive fire occurred about nine o'clock last night in the spoke and hub factory owned by Messrs. Rogers & Co., and the planing mill of Douglas & Hays, on North avenue, Allegheny, by which both establishments were entirely destroyed.

The building in which these establishments were located was situated on North avenue and Gas alley, having a front of one hundred and thirty-five feet on the avenue, and was a two story frame. It was owned by Rogers & Co., who carried on the business of manufacturing spokes and hubs in a portion of it, in which they had a large quantity of expensive machinery and a heavy stock of timber in the rough as well as manufactured. The planing mill and carpenter shop of Douglass & Hays, where it appears the fire originated, was situated in the center of the building occupying a front of fifty feet on the second floor. There was no fire in the planing mill in the evening when the men quit work, and about nine o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the second story in close proximity to the head of the stairs leading to the planing mill. An alarm was given from box 17 and promptly responded to by the fire ment, but owing to the inflammable material of the building and its contents it was impossible to extinguish the fire, and the entire building was a smoulder-ing pile of ruins within an hour after the fire was first discovered.

The facts clearly indicate that the building was set on fire by an incendiary. Messrs. Rogers & Co.'s loss will not fall short of $10,000, upon which they have an insurance of $7,600, and the loss of Messrs. Douglas & Hays, will reach $7,000, upon which there is an insurance of $3,000. A cooper shop across the street from the building destroyed was badly scorched, but was saved through the efforts of the firemen.

ACCIDENT.

During the progress of the fire Mr. William Richards of the Hope Fire company was severely injured by a portion of the wreck falling upon him. He was standing where the Columbia Hook and Ladder company were engaged pulling down the burning building when a portion of the frame fell upon his leg causing a compound fracture above the knee. He was removed to his residence and medical aid summoned.

The Mysterious Lady.

English Opera.—If you wish to enjoy yourself at the opera to-night get an opera glass from W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue.

The Mysterious Lady.

THE EDUCATORS' WORK.

Third Day at the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute—Class Drills and Lectures—Discussions and General Exercises.

Yesterday morning the Institute convened for the third day's session at nine and a half o'clock.

After devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. W. A. Falconer, Prof. Brubacker, assisted by the audience, sung "America."

An invitation was then extended to all friends of education and teachers to become members of the Institute by enrolling their names.

Mr. W. N. McCullough, of Mansfield, now discussed the topic, "The Greatest Common Divisor," illustrating his remarks with blackboard outlines.

Dr. Miller, of Chicago, by invitation next delivered an address on "Music."

The speaker contended that every teacher should be a *music teacher*, and yet not conflict with the regular instructor. The Doctor, as an amusing illustration of his ideas, organized the Institute into a class representing "six year olds," and drilled them—an exercise which was entered into with enthusiasm by the scholars.

A recess of five minutes followed.

Superintendent Douthett made a short address to the teachers, after which Dr. Bittinger continued his lecture on Geology, taking up the second division, "Science." He took for his outline "South America," because in general contour, the simplest geographical grand division in the world. He demonstrated that the *sun*, the "vital Engine," was constantly "pumping" up the water from the ocean as fast as the rivers supply it, and no faster, and was seen in the atmosphere in the form of *clouds*.

Prof. Bailey next took up the subject of "Elocution," dwelling particularly upon *Emphasis*. He was assisted in this exercise by the teachers who were organized into a class. This closed the exercises of the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Was called to order at two o'clock by President Douthett, and opened with a song by Prof. J. D. Hughes and class of Mount Washington.

The President then announced the following committee on the election of officers—Committee on Permanent Certificates, J. A. Logan, W. F. Whitmore, G. A. Bacon, W. N. McCullough.

Prof. C. C. Miller now sang "Corporal Schnapps." During the balloting for the committee on permanent certificates, Prof Hughes and class entertained the Institute with a number of finely rendered musical selections.

Prof. S. P. Langley now delivered a very instructive and elaborate lecture on Practical Astronomy. He developed in a happy and entertaining manner the peculiar phenomena of the Sun and other heavenly bodies.

The "Cheer Boys," a song by Prof. Brubacker, occupied the next place on the programme, which was followed by the geography drill. The class consisted of twenty pupils from the High School, Sewickley, taught by Miss Almond Ward. Also the drill was on "Civil Government." President Douthett first put these scholars through, after which Prof. Townsend re-examined them in the most thorough manner. By request, were prompt and correct. Miss Annie Flicker, of the class, read a selection entitled "Beautiful Snow." The performance was well done and received merited applause.

Recess of five minutes.

The report of the Committee in relation to Committee on Permanent Certificates reported the election of W. P. Montgomery, R. M. Cargo, Samuel Campbell, J. M. Conroy, and Robert Miller.

The Institute then adjourned until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The attendance at this session was larger than at any predecessor, indicating that the interest in the proceedings of the Institute was increasing. At half-past seven o'clock President Douthett called the audience to order, when the Quartette Club, in their incomparable style, opened the exercises with a song.

Miss Lizzie Renwick read an essay on "Progress and Reform," an extensive subject, which the writer, it was, however, a very creditable performance, in reading, language and thought, and elicited hearty applause.

The Quartette Club again favored the audience with beautiful music, after which the Rev. J. W. Bain, of New Castle, was introduced. The reverend gentleman proceeded to discuss the "Bible in the Schools."

After considering the objections urged against the reading of the Scriptures in the schools, the speaker contended that the practice should be maintained, basing the argument on the three queries—What will be done? was a good will its expulsion do? will it do harm to expel the Scriptures from the schools? These queries were dilated upon and discussed at great length, the speaker concluding by an urgent appeal for the maintenance of the "Book of books" in our houses of instruction in the future as in the past.

At the conclusion of the lecture the Quartette Club gave another musical selection, "Hark, the Song of Jubilee," which was loudly applauded.

Prof. Bailey, by invitation, now read "Darius Green" which was received with the most demonstrative merriment.

Prof. Hagan's class of boys and girls from the Fourth Ward School was now brought upon the stage and were put through a calisthenic drill. They were dressed in a sort of a Zouave uniform, and went through the various evolutions in a remarkably perfect and creditable manner. A hearty round of applause rewarded them for their entertainment.

The Quartette Club followed with "The Land of Dreams," when the Institute adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

Park Ornamentation—A New Method—Overcoming the Disadvantages of Youth.

City Engineer Davis, of Allegheny, always fertile in expedients, has adopted a new method of adding to the ornamentation of the Park. He designs scattering here and there shade trees of full growth, so that promenaders, and they for whom the Park was created will at once enjoy some of the advantages which it was thought only could come from years of growth. Yesterday the first tree was placed in position. It was a large mulberry, which formerly grew in front of a gentleman's property on Western Avenue. The owner consented to the Park Commissioners and steps were at once taken for its removal. The work was performed yesterday in the most satisfactory manner. The method of removing trees is one which has been practiced in other cities, especially Paris and New York, and is very simple. A large trench is first dug around the tree, at a sufficient distance from the trunk as to prevent the destruction of the roots. The tree is then burrowed underneath, and when loose, ropes and chains are used to lift it clear of the bed on which it rests. These ropes are fastened to a wagon similar to the truck of a set of timber wheels, and when the tree is lifted up, clear of the ground, standing upright and steadied in that position by the ropes and chains it is hauled off. Then not a root is broken, and the original soil around them is transported to the new bed.

This is the first attempt of the kind in Allegheny, but in other places the trees thus removed have never failed to grow, as well as if never touched.

The Engineer has prepared plans for the operation and wagons to be used in the work, but these have not been made yet, and yesterday an improvised apparatus, made from a set of timber wheels was used. Mr. McKeown performed the work, and in a manner in the highest degree creditable. The tree was taken along Western avenue and Ohio street to the Park; a cavalcade of urchins added interest to the occasion by following in the rear and exciting the attention of all along the route. The tree was placed in position on the east side of the large fountain in the Third ward square.

It will shade a space about thirty feet in diameter. When the new apparatus is completed it is designed to remove other trees in the same way; the disadvantages of youth in the Park being thus in a great measure overcome. Mr. Davis deserves the highest praise for the energy and earnestness with which he pursues the work of the Park improvement.

Weather.

The record from the 2d to the 31st of March stands 21 cloudy and variable, of which 7 were of rain, 11 of snow storms or squalls, 8 of sunshine, 14 white frost or hard freezes, 1 thunder storm. Daily mean of the thermometer 35½. Rain and melted snow fell 3¼ inches. Average daily of the river 8½ feet. Moderately cold and stormy dark month.

The indications present another dark, alternate cold and warm, stormy month of rain, and feathery squalls of snow; but not liable to injure by frost; but will prolong the absence of warm, steady spring weather. The prospects for the farmer in fruits and grain are good, of this time, and the prospective health of the community is flattering, as it regards a healthy atmosphere.

INDICATIONS.

From the 31st of March to the 30th of April, 25 cloudy and variable days, of these mixed up 16 of rain and feathery snow squall days, chiefly more days of rain, and six sunshine days; moderately cold and more backward in the production of leaves and blossoms than the two last years. G. A.

Pittsburgh, April 6th, 1870.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The Safety of the Academy of Music—Opinions of Architects and Prominent Builders—Everything Correct—No Cause for Alarm.

The safety of the Academy of Music has been a question which, especially during the past season, has engaged the attention of our lecture goers. Various rumors were afloat concerning its unsoundness, and many were the prophecies that some of the crowds which gathered there would meet with a burial beneath its ruins. Recently an article appeared in a city paper (the *Post*) calling attention to those rumors and demanding an investigation of the condition of the building. As a matter in which many of our readers are interested, we lay before them the results of the investigations which followed the publication. The building was thoroughly examined by several prominent architects and builders, who report as follows:

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1870.

Having been engaged in the erection of the Academy of Music building, and therefore thoroughly acquainted with its construction generally, we have, at the request of Mr. McClurg, made a full examination of its present condition.

We find the walls as perfect and substantial as the day they were built. Not at all strained or settled. The gable crowds which have from time to time been gathered within the building. Instead of having (as has been reported) sprung out six inches, they have yielded nothing at all, but are to-day as firm and in as good condition as ever.

We never doubted the entire adequacy of the building to sustain a much greater weight than could be placed in it, and the severe uses to which it has been subjected fully confirm our opinion of its strength.

J. H. MCLELLAND, Superint't.
EDWARD ALLEN, Bricklayer.
GEORGE CORBETT, } Carpenters &
ANTHONY SMITH, } builders.

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1870.

In view of the reports which have been circulated prejudicial to the safety of the Academy of Music building we have, at the request of Mr. McClurg, made an examination of its present condition. We find the condition of the foundation, to all appearances, as perfect as a wall can be; there being no visible defect in any part of it. We also find that the alley wall has not sprung out as asserted, but is to-day, from all the reliable information we can get, in the same condition and place as when the building was completed; there being nothing to indicate any giving way of the walls from the position in which they were built. We regard the capacity of the stairways as insufficient for rapid exit in case of fire or alarm. This opinion, as well as any apprehension as to the strength of the building, will, however, be obviated by changes and additions in contemplation by Mr. McClurg, which are being prepared and will be carried into execution as soon as it is possible to do so.

R. M. REED, Inspector of Buildings.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer,
SAMUEL WILSON, Builder.

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1870.

We concur in the above opinions of the strength and condition of the Academy of Music building, but Mr. McClurg, in order to remove any apprehensions which may have been created in the public mind, requested us to examine the building with a view to the introduction of additional securities which may enhance its strength and place it beyond peradventure.

We have made some suggestions to that end, and also planned some alterations in the stairways, which will make the egress ample for any emergency.

BAKER & MOSER, Architects.

The opinions of such parties as certainly of the highest professional rank and should be sufficient to settle the vexed question, Messrs. Barr & Moser, it will be seen, make a suggestion in relation to the means of ingress and egress, which we are informed is to be acted upon by the proprietor of the Academy. It proposes to take down the front rooms on the ground floor and construct a wide and convenient entrance to the interior of the parquette, from Liberty street, and modify and render more convenient the stairways leading to the upper galleries. The public will be pleased to learn that one of the most popular halls in the city is thus to be divested of the suspicion of insecurity which the rumors heretofore afloat have thrown about it.

The Mysterious Lady.

PETROLEUM ITEMS.

The following items we take from the Lawrenceburg *Northwestern Independent*:

A new well was struck a few days since on the Young farm, about a mile from the Bean farm, which is yielding thirty-five barrels.

The boiler at the McCune well, Oil City, exploded at about five o'clock yesterday morning, severely injuring a number of persons.—*Pleasantville Gaslight, 26th ult.*

The Atlantic well on the river, below Mike run, which was torpedoed some weeks ago is now producing seven barrels daily. An increase of four or five barrels.

The Lone Star, in Lawrenceburg is now pumping twenty barrels per day.

A new well has been sunk through the third sand on the Anker farm, on Fowler run, some distance from the river, which has already pumped some oil and promises to prove good. The well was sunk a depth of 855 feet and is now pumping oil.

The McClelland, is a new well on the Farren farm, on the hill, which has been pumping for several weeks, but has heretofore escaped our notice. The well is producing about eight barrels per day.

The Youghiogheny is the name of a new strike on land of M. S. Adams, Esq., in Lawrenceburg. The well commenced to pump on Friday afternoon and is now throwing oil.

The Smith & Stewart, on the Fowler farm, is a new strike. The well commenced to pump on Thursday, but has not produced much oil.

The Jackson well, on the Fowler farm, is a new strike just being tested.

The well known as the Kier well, at the mouth of Fowler run, is down, and is now being tested. This well is on the Fowler farm. Indications good.

The oil tank attached to the Brilliant Oil Well, on land of E. Marshall, in Lawrenceburg, took fire from a spark, on Monday morning, the 4th inst, and was destroyed, together with six or eight barrels oil contained therein. Engine house, derrick and other property escaped destruction. The well belonged to Thomas Cooper and others.

On Monday evening last, Mr. John McAnnany, a resident of Lawrenceburg, while engaged at work on an oil rig on Bear creek, was accidentally caught by one of the ropes and drawn around the shaft of the bull wheel. The engine was stopped and Mr. McAnnany released, but not until he had received serious injuries internally. On Thursday we learned he is improving and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Mysterious Lady.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Wednesday April 5, 1870:

Christina Barth to Caroline Stalnecke, March 4, 1870; lot 20 by 60 ft on Harcom alley, borough of East Birmingham.....$750
Nichols Nicolay to L. Clemens, February 7, 1870; lot 20 by 120 ft in Low est., Ward 4.....$1,000
John C. Walter to Henry Kepham, March 28th, 1870; lot 20 by 114 ft on Grimby lane, 1 ower St. Clair tp.....$500
William Evans to John Woods, Jr., Feb. 23, 1870; lot 60 by 185 ft in Virginia St., Mount Washington borough.....$2,500
John Sause to Henry Shiffer, April 1, 1870; outlot No. 6 and 7 in Phillips's plan.....$2,000
M. Bellson to Adam Rubbert, February 1, 1870; lot 20 by 60 ft on Larkin's alley, borough of East Birmingham.....$600
Wm. C. Hall to Jacob Meyer, January 15, 1870; lot 20 by 100 ft on Bingham St., borough of South Pittsburgh.....$2,000
Henry Mieke to D. G. Menke, March 12, 1870; lot 20 by 150 ft in Lower St. Clair tp.....$3,500
S. W. Moorehead to A. D. Brown, March 16, 1870; 182 acres of land in Findley tp.....$11,250
Jonas Smith to Wm. Wilson, January 31, 1870; 156 acres and 73 perches of land in Forward tp.....$9,000
F. C. Rott to Jona G. Wyner, April 1, 1870; 104 40 by 60 ft on 19th St., Teath ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,800
John F. Ridall to Armstrong Bros. & Co., April 1, 1870; lot 30 by 160 ft on Water St., Pittsburgh.....$2,827
J. W. Johnston to Francis Prince, April 1, 1870; lot 60 by 140 ft in borough of McKeesport.....$1,700
John Perchment to David E. Bown, April 1, 1870; lot 30 by 91 ft on Penn ave., 20th ward, Pittsburgh.....$5,000
W. W. Riley to W. H. H. Riley, April 1, 1870; 94 acres and 3 road land in Franklin tp.....$1,400
Robt. Watson to Ludwig Rainhousen, February 28, 1870; ¼ acre of land in the village of Greenock, Elizabeth tp.....$150
Sheriff Fleming to John Bennett, March 28, 1870; lot 40 by 91 ft in Duquesne borough.....$1,000
A. Campbell to Mary Thomas Johnston, April 1, 1870; 112 acres and 141 perches in Shaler tp.....$15,000
E. P. Jones, Esq., to Levi Appenheimer, March 28, 1870; lot 31 by 48 ft on Clark St., 9th ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,200
Wm. R. Evans to Jane Gray, January 29, 1869; lot No. 29 in Mary A. Evans' plan, 14th ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,100
Henry Sieg me to Anthony Kehrer, April 5, 1870; 3 acres of land in Baldwin tp.....$1,250

The Mysterious Lady.

The Right Thing—The Right Place.

Mr. Editor:—I was led by your favorable notice of J. F. Sellstine, and by the testimony of a friend who has dealt with him for more than a year, to try for myself the quality of the various kinds of meat for which he is celebrated. My experience is good proof that Sellstine is the place to get good, and only good beef, mutton, or veal, cut and served exactly as they should be. Try him and be convinced. DINNER AT HOME.

TH.

The Mysterious Lady.

PITTSBURGHER KILLED.

Fatal Affray at Paducah—Death of a Well Known Pittsburger.

Some of our readers will perhaps remember an affray which occurred in Monongahela borough about two years ago, in which Patrick Graham and Michael Leonard were the actors. Graham was a member and leader in the Boilers' Union, and by his activity in "strikes" had incurred the displeasure of certain opponents. One of these, Leonard, met him one night, when a quarrel ensued. The parties separated however, apparently on good terms, but Graham had hardly gone three squares when he was attacked by an assailant armed with a knife. He was almost killed at the time, but recovered and caused the arrest of Leonard, who was tried and sent to the Penitentiary for committing the assault.

Graham left the city some time after, and has figured in several places down south. His penchant for "strikes," seemed to follow him, and in every town he got into trouble from this cause. He finally stopped at Paducah. His advent there was the signal for an organization and a "strike" ensued. One of the opponents of the action, Larry Cahill, accused Graham of being the ringleader and threatened to kill him the first opportunity. They met on St. Pasrick's Day: a quarrel was the result, in which Graham stabbed in several places and mortally wounded. He was taken to Mercy Hospital and lingered until a few days ago, when death ensued. The man who stabbed him escaped.

Graham has many acquaintances in this vicinity, and as soon as the intelligence of his demise was received the Union of which he was a former member, made preparations for bringing the body here for burial. The arrangements were all made, and in pursuance of them the remains are expected to be here in a few days.